Is the Daily Worker on Sale at Your Union Meeting? Your Club Headquarters?

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

All Out to the "Daily" Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park on Sunday, July 30!

THE WEATHER—Today, fair; moderate temperature; fresh west winds.

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U. S., Japan Prepare For War; Demonstrate August 1st!

How Can We Secure The Enlarged 'Daily'?

By EARL BROWDER

SEVERAL workers have asked me the question "How is it that the Daily Worker is able to go to six pages daily and eight pages on Saturday? Has the paper solved its financial crisis?"

The answer is no, the Daily Worker is in the same financial difficulties that it has been ever since it started. It is also true that the enlarged paper will increase our deficit.

The fact of the matter is that the Daily Worker Management Committee, after long and careful discussion, came to the conclusion that it will be easier to meet the increased deficit, if we will make a decisive improvement in the paper. We judged that the readers of the Daily Worker will be much more enthusiastic in their support, both in getting behind the drive for a greatly increased circulation and later on in the financial drive which will inevitably take place before long, if the paper becomes so clearly an improved and better paper in every respect that everybody recognizes this fact.

But in order to make this decisive improvement and arouse the mass enthusiasm for the paper, it is absolutely necessary to increase its size.

So we "speculated" on the improved support which you, the readers of the Daily Worker, will give to our paper in order to justify this bold step in increasing the number of pages.

* * *

WHETHER we made a correct decision or not will be proved by how you, the readers of the Daily Worker, respond to this move. If you really extend the Daily Worker circulation, say, for example, by doubling it in the course of the next three months, this will meet our problems even better than before and prove that our decision was correct. If however, we continue to drift along in the same old way, we will be in a deeper financial crisis and will have to go back to four pages with a bigger debt on our shoulders.

Readers of the Daily Worker, it is up to you to decide whether we shall have six pages daily and eight pages on Saturday. Our experiment can only continue on the basis of your proving in action that it was correct. We will do our part in the "Daily", by really making it a paper that you can be proud to circulate. You must do your part by giving us a mass circulation.

Discontent, Dissension, Alarm

ALARM is gripping the bosses as they observe the growing discontent of the workers, especially the rising symptoms of strike struggles in the basic industries.

They fear that Roosevelt's program of attack against the whole working class may be smashed by the bitterest struggle ever carried on by the American working class. They know that the series of strikes that have broken out in textile, and especially in coal, and the struggles in dozens of steel centres, are merely the smoke indicating a smoldering volcano.

"Discontent among the workers themselves is growing", cries the New York "Sun" in a specially featured article.

"An atmosphere of growing dissension and suspicion in the relations of employers and employees is spreading throughout the country . . ."

"There is a very grave danger that before the final chapter of the new planned economy (more accurately, planned attack on the workers) is written we shall have labor disturbances of a kind and degree never before experienced," says the Annalist, the leading economic organ of the American exploiters.

* * *

THAT is why the threats of Roosevelt were so sharp against the working class in his recent radio speech.

No wonder Roosevelt told the workers to accept starvation with **"no aggression, no cavil and no questioning."**

But still, King Canute Roosevelt, is unable to bid the rising tide of strikes to stand back.

He threatens the whole force of the government against strikes, thinly veiling his iron fist behind a velvet glove of demagogic promises.

* * *

IN this situation, there are hasty conferences between General Johnson, and the scraping Mr. Green. Big bellied corporation managers, company union advocates, rub elbows with Mr. Green, and Green comes out with the statement that the A. F. of L. will organize "plant" unions—thinly disguised company unions with the dues going to the A. F. of L. officials, and the strike-breaking experience of the A. F. of L. officials going to the bosses.

Deals are being made to stop strikes by all means in the basic industries. Even if it is necessary to lead them, the A. F. of L. is attempting to penetrate the basic industries to smash the strikes, and the growing demand for organization—real trade union organization—on the part of the workers.

The A. F. of L. is in the basic industries, in some instances with the direct support of the bosses, in others trying by all means to head off independent struggle and organization by the workers.

But in whatever manner it is there, the A. F. of L. is a factor in the basic industries that must be taken into account in every struggle to root the revolutionary trade unions in these industries.

In every struggle we must expose the role of the A. F. of L., increase our activity in steel, auto, rubber, lumber, coal. The revolutionary trade unions under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League must recognize the danger of the A. F. of L., its determination, by hook or crook, by every support of the bosses, to prevent the struggles of the workers developing into an effective fight for higher wages, developing into the formation of real, struggle unions.

Our answer must be the most energetic, the greatest determined day-by-day struggle for penetrating the basic industries, going into every mill, taking part in all the struggles of the workers, leading them. We must convince and urge the workers to form struggle committees, drawing up demands. We must discuss these demands with the workers, expose the A. F. of L., and by action and through united front struggles, showing the workers that only the revolutionary trade unions can defeat the bosses' program and establish real fighting unions that can win for the workers.

Nazis Prepare to Kill Red Leaders; Say Taneff "Attempted Suicide"

I. L. D. Urges Cables, Demonstrations of Protest

NEW YORK, July 28.—Revealing the Nazi preparations to murder the Communist leaders in prison, a cable from the International Labor Defense in New York today says:

"Magistrate Vogt told lawyer Detscheff that Taneff tried suicide. Visit refused. Urgent mass protest."

Vassil Taneff is the Bulgarian Communist leader who, with Ernst Torgler, leader of the Communist Reichstag fraction, George Dimitroff and Blagoi Popoff, Bulgarian Communist leaders, is held for trial on a charge of setting fire to the Reichstag. Vogt is the magistrate in charge of the "investigation."

This statement by a Nazi magistrate is an official admission that the Fascists are preparing the ground for announcing that the Communist leaders have "committed suicide," as they have already done with so many other working class fighters whom they murdered in jail.

This cable emphasizes once again the immense danger of death for these Communist leaders and for Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, who is held for trial on the charge of high treason.

The I. L. D. immediately cabled to President Paul von Hindenburg: "Protest attempt to drive Taneff to suicide. Demand cessation of tortures, and permission for visits by relatives and friends."

The Workers' International Relief also cabled an immediate protest to Hindenburg.

The I. L. D. urged all organizations to cable protests at once, and to intensify the drive for defense and relief funds, and for anti-Fascist protests, which begins in New York on Monday, and in other parts of the country, will be from Aug. 7 to 14.

All Out to "Daily" Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park Tomorrow

From early morning till late at night workers will flock to Pleasant Bay Park to take part in the many events and festivities at the Daily Worker picnic.

Games of all kinds will be played. The Chicago World Fair satire, arranged by the Workers Theatre, is all ready. A free trip to the Soviet Union awaits a fortunate New York worker.

The way to get there: Take the Lexington Avenue subway to 125th Street, change for Pelham Parkway train and get off at Zarega Avenue. From Zarega Ave. busses will take you to the picnic.

German Communist Leaders Tortured

ERNST THAELMANN

VASSIL TANEFF

LEHMAN URGES N.Y. LAWS TO AID SLAVE CODE ACT

Wipe Out Labor Laws That Hinder Action of Slave Codes

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—Aiding the Roosevelt slavery code program, Governor Lehman of New York proposed to the extraordinary session of the legislature, now on, that a state law be passed doing away with anti-trust measures to help the formation of bigger trusts.

All corporation laws are to be modified to help carry out the trust ideas of the "National Industrial Recovery Act." To help the bosses establish slave codes all state labor laws are to be done away with where they interfere with the codes adopted by President Roosevelt.

In order to make this sound agreeable to the workers, the proposed "recovery" law advocated by Governor Lehman says that no labor law shall be set aside if the code tends to lower present standards.

In Massachusetts similar action by Governor Ely resulted in the doing away with the law prohibiting night work for women and children. Under the slavery code women and children can work on night shifts.

The same end will be achieved by Governor Lehman's state "recovery" act, only in a more drastic manner, as it applies to all of the labor legislation in existence in the state.

Don't forget the Daily Worker Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park on July 30. Be there with all your friends!

REPORT BARUCH GOING TO VISIT MAXIM LITVINOV

U. P. Says Paving Way For Soviet Recognition by U. S.

NEW YORK.—United Press cables from Paris declare that Bernard Baruch, close confidant of President Roosevelt, and during Roosevelt's vacation called "unofficial President of the United States," is on his way to Vichy near Royat, where Maxim M. Litvinov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs is staying.

The purpose of Baruch's visit to Litvinov is to pave the way for diplomatic recognition of the U. S. S. R. by the United States, says the United Press.

The United Press says:

"In view of indications at Washington that recognition probably will be accorded eventually it is believed that the United States is eager to hasten such action because both Great Britain and France are negotiating commercial treaties with the Soviet. Such treaties might put American trade at a disadvantage."

2700 Workers Strike In 4 Glass Plants in Pa.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 28.—Two thousand seven hundred workers are on strike here at four glass plants demanding a 30 per cent increase in wages.

Italian Warship Grabs Three Aegean Islands Belonging to Greece

ATHENS, Greece, July 28.—An Italian torpedo destroyer seized four islands belonging to Greece in the Aegean Sea, the prefect of the Cyclades Islands reported today.

The Italian warship landed a force of men on the islands of Cynaros, Mavria, Garos and Dyadi, hoisting the Italian flag and setting up a radio station, claiming the islands for Italy.

The Greek government had given permission to the destroyer to enter Greek waters for charting and sounding operations.

JOBLESS COUNCIL DELEGATION MEET GOV. LEHMAN

"Public Sentiment" Is Basis for Hearing, Says Lehman

NEW YORK.—Richard Sullivan, organizer of the Unemployed Councils, and Emanuel Levin of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League asked yesterday afternoon of Governor Lehman that the Unemployed Councils and affiliated organizations be allowed to present demands of the jobless before the special session of the legislature. The governor's secretary, Joseph J. Canavan, was also present.

Faced with a direct question whether a workers' committee will be given a hearing before the legislature, the governor replied to the contrary. He mentioned, however, that any group may be given a hearing before a legislative committee if it is backed by "public sentiment."

The indignation of J. Canavan, the governor's secretary, that so far 40 telegrams have been received demanding a hearing for the Unemployed Councils, indicates the "public sentiment" which Lehman will get. Canavan said that the protests were received from all parts of the state and from various organizations.

The Unemployed Councils and affiliated organizations are electing delegates which will go to Albany in about ten days. In Schenectady a delegation has already been elected. A continuation of "public sentiment" from all parts of the state will force a hearing for the committee. Groups of workers in every assembly district, as well as organizations, should wire direct to the assemblyman of their district, demanding a hearing before the legislature of the workers' delegation.

Big Munitions Order

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Under the pretext of giving jobs, the Public Works Administration has agreed to give the Philadelphia Arsenal tens of thousands of dollars for a special order of ammunition.

The arsenal has been working on part time, but it is now to be worked on a full-time basis, using money designated for public works for war

JAPAN BUILDS LINE TO SIBERIAN BORDER; U. S. BUYS CHINESE NAVAL BASE

Workers Rally Aug. 1 Against Imperialist War; Against Fascism; For Unemployment Insurance; For Defense of the U.S.S.R.

NEW YORK.—Military railroads leading to the border of the Soviet Union, especially near Blagoveshchensk are being constructed by the Japanese in Manchukuo, declare New York Times wireless dispatches from Harbin, Manchukuo, dated July 27.

"Reports of secret construction by Manchukuo and Japan of a railway of tremendous strategic importance in relation to the Russian Maritime Province were confirmed for the first time today by this correspondent."

This line is being built to run from Harbin, on the Chinese Eastern Railway, through Sinanchien to the North, right up to the town of Taheiho, on the Amur River, which divides Manchukuo from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The greatest secrecy has surrounded this war move of Japanese imperialism.

Connected with other military moves, such as the completion of the Kirin-Seishin railway branch, which gives the Japanese a shorter and quicker route for troop movements from Japan to Manchukuo and directly to the Soviet border, the building of the railway to the Soviet border shows the rapid move to war against the Soviet Union.

On every front, Japanese imperialism is preparing for war against the Soviet Union.

In Chahar province, the Japanese, through their puppet General Feng Yu Hsiang, are moving closer to Inner and Outer Mongolia, in order to give Japan a pretext for concentrating tens of thousands of troops and hundreds of military bombing planes for a dash to the Peoples Republic of Outer Mongolia, near the Soviet border.

WOMEN CALLED TO AUGUST 1ST ANTI-WAR MEETS

NEW YORK.—The Central Executive Committee of the United Council of Working Class Women yesterday issued a call to all working class women to come out on the streets August 1 in protest against war and hunger, and for defense of the Soviet Union.

The Council pointed out that not only will women suffer privations and the loss of husbands, sons, and brothers, but that thousands of them will be used to play an important role in the next war, working in munition factories, and that thousands of them are now being trained to use rifles in schools and patriotic organizations.

Working class women of New York will meet at 7th Street and Avenue A at 3 p.m. August 1, and march to Union Square.

The Anti-Imperialist League calls on its members not only to take part in the August 1 demonstration, but also to meet in front of the Cuban Consulate at 17 Battery Place at 1 p.m., to protest against the Machado reign of terror in Cuba, and to send a delegate to see the Cuban consul.

Section 7 of the Communist Party is mobilizing the Porto Rican and Cuban workers of Red Hood district to take part in the demonstration in front of the Cuban consulate. In preparation for this demonstration they will hold a demonstration in front of Borough Hall, Brooklyn, at 11 a.m. today.

The Harlem veterans will hold a special demonstration, in preparation for August 1 today at 8 p.m. at Fifth Avenue and 125th Street, at which a demand will be made for the freedom of Willie Peterson, disabled Negro war veteran, framed-up and sentenced to death in Alabama.

U.S. Guns, Submarines Are Price of Navy Base

TOKIO, July 28.—That United States naval authorities have made a deal for the purchase of naval stations in Fukien Province, South China, is reported in all morning newspapers here today.

"Reports reaching certain quarters in Tokio strongly indicate," say the Japanese newspapers, "that the United States navy has agreed with the Chinese naval authorities of Fukien Province to deliver before Jan. 1, 1934, two submarines, six airplanes and fifteen anti-aircraft guns with 5,000 rounds of ammunition in exchange for Tungshan."

War Plots Increase; All Out Aug. 1st Against Imperialist War!

Central Committee of Communist Party Manifesto Calls On Workers to Mobilize for Defense of U.S.S.R.

To all Workers, Negro and White,

To the Laboring Farmers,

To all War Veterans.

THE second imperialist world war is coming!

Every capitalist nation is preparing for war more rapidly than in the spring of 1914!

The war drums are beating louder!

While diplomats rush from one "disarmament" conference to another—all armaments are growing! As August First approaches—the nineteenth anniversary of the beginning of the world war—we find all capitalist governments using each so-called "peace" conference only as a giant "poker game" in which to play for military and naval advantages and for alliances in the war for which all of them are planning.

Roosevelt Government Rapidly Prepares for War.

The Roosevelt government, in the interest of the biggest finance capitalists of Wall Street, is aggressively driving towards war. The $3,300,000,000 appropriated for the public works program under the Industrial Recovery Act, is in reality a means through which to carry through the most intensive war program. Behind the screen of "disarmament" and peace talks, the Roosevelt administration has orderd the expenditure of $238,000,000 for 32 new war vessels. Secretary of the Navy Swanson proposes an additional $77,000,000 to get the entire war fleet "ready for any emergency". New millions are being spent for war airplanes. Muscle Shoals, world's greatest explosive factory, is being opened up. All this in addition to $800,000,000 formerly appropriated by Congress for the army and navy. Under the guise of "unemployment relief" Roosevelt has recruited 250,000 young men of military age, conforming generally to the army tests and now being trained by army officers in the "forestry camps".

The Industrial Recovery Act is a huge scheme for placing complete control of the country in the hands of the biggest bankers and trust heads, the destruction of the rights of the working class, lowering of the standards of living to the starvation level, outlawing of real trade unions in favor of company unions controlled by employers, and militarization of labor—all of which are part and parcel of the frenzied preparations for war of the American capitalist class.

Why These Preparations for War?

Because the strongest powers of the capitalist world are seeking to **find their way out of the present economic crisis by a new redivision of the world among themselves.** Such a redivision of the world markets can be accomplished only through an armed conflict—through War.

The entire world, with the exception of the Soviet Union—the land ruled by the workers—is in the deepest, the longest lasting economic crisis in all its history. The crisis has brought unemployment to the staggering figure of 17,000,000 in the United States alone. Why is unemployment increasing, misery and poverty growing in the richest country in the world? Because the factories, mines and mills and other means of production are in the hands of a parasite capitalist class, and the workers and farmers do not receive enough wages or earnings to buy back the products of their labor. Therefore factories are shut down, workers starve by millions, bankers and insurance companies foreclose on farms and the farmers who make the food must go hungry and shelterless; Negroes are persecuted, men, women and children are lynched and framed up in order to terrorize and quiet their protests; ex-servicemen who fought in the trenches "for their country" are shot down in Washington for demanding their back pay as soldiers.

Capitalism's Way Out.

But capitalism knows no other way out—and by its very nature cannot seek any other way out—than:

To reduce wages to the starvation level.

To refuse unemployment relief and social insurance to 17,000,000 starving workers and millions of impoverished farmers.

To seize the land of the farmers, to rob, lynch, frame up and terrorize Negroes.

To steal the back pay of the ex-soldiers, so that bankers will not have to pay heavy taxes.

To let multi-millionaires stop paying all income tax.

To pay out billions of dollars of public funds to bolster up the banks and speculation adventures of the big bank leaders.

To heap up taxes upon the shoulders of the poor and to retieve the rich of a large part of their taxes.

To militarize young unemployed workers in "forestry camps" at $1 per day wage and WAR!

The Clash for Markets.

At every point in the struggle for markets, America comes into clash with other imperialist powers, especially England. The struggle between the giant Anglo-Saxon imperialist powers is generating war. Already the titanic battle between these two countries for markets is flaming in actual military warfare in South America. The wars between Bolivia and Paraguay, between Colombia and Peru have behind them the fierce and bitter conflict between Great Britain and the United States.

The World Economic Conference at London has not solved the bitter conflicts in the camp of imperialism. It has brought out more sharply than since 1914 the acute struggle between the two great imperialist antagonists—Great Britain and the United States—over war debts, over tariffs, currency—the weapons of economic warfare in securing a monopolist position in the fast shrinking market of a declining capitalist world. It is precisely this struggle between the dollar and the pound—England and America—which wrecked the London Economic Conference and brought the capitalist world nearer

(Continued on Page Three)

Every Capitalist Nation Is Preparing For War More Rapidly Than In The Spring of 1914 Before Last World War

COME TO THE "DAILY" PICNIC IN PLEASANT BAY PARK SUNDAY!

U.S. WAGES GOING LOWER-LONDON 'FINANCIAL TIMES'

ROOSEVELT ACTS TO DRIVE DOWN LIVING STANDARD

IT is easy for an exploiting class in one country to be objective in viewing the policy of a competing imperialist power.

No matter how hard Roosevelt may try to befuddle the workers in the United States about "raising wages," and "lowering hours," no matter if he does speak himself blue in the face about raising the purchasing power of the masses, the British capitalists, as well as Wall Street, are content that the real purpose is to lower wages and the standard of living of the American workers.

The "Financial Times" of London leading financial organ of the "City," London's equivalent of Wall Street, regarded as an authority in the whole capitalist world on economic matters, on July 26th said:

"President Roosevelt is doing something which must inevitably result in lowering the average standard of living in his country, or at least must prevent the standard from recovering to the level which the average American would consider normal."

No beating about the bush here. The chief competitor of Wall Street in the world markets and for world financial domination realistically describes the aims of the Roosevelt program. But not to shed tears over the coolie standards of the American workers. They find necessary a correct estimation better to plan their program of struggle against their own workingclass and to contend for world markets. If American imperialism is driving down the standard of living of the American workers it will gain an advantage in the economic war for world markets. This is what the London "Financial Times" grasps. It sees, furthermore, increased inflation growing out of this program.

"The minimum wage," they say, must render the position of less remunerative industries intolerable and stimulate the demand for fresh doses of inflation."

Now let us turn to Wall Street. The counter-part of the London "Financial Times," in the United States, is the Wall Street Journal. And they have something to say, too, about wages and profits under the Roosevelt scheme.

THE July 27th issue of the Wall Street Journal, arguing that it is quite proper, if imperialism is to get out of the crisis, for the bosses to increase profits while wages lag far behind says:

"In the familiar or 'natural' recovery process the rise of both wages and employment from depression levels lags behind the advancing price level. That time-lag has heretofore been considered not only inevitable but actually wholesome because it operated to restore profit to the employer, or enlarge his profit margin, and so encourage him to expand his production or his part in distribution, taking the usual calculated business risks in doing so. The wage lag was therefore, expected to act as a powerful stimulant to further general recovery, and ultimately and indirectly, to greater employment and higher wages."

Here is a brutal exposition of the capitalist way out of the crisis, the aim of the Roosevelt program.

* * *

IT is "natural" for capitalism to raise prices—basically the cost of living—while pushing wages down, to have wages "lag behind the advancing price level." It is actually "wholesome," even inevitable, says this mouthpiece of the parasite coupon-clippers, if capitalism is to get out of the crisis, for wages to lag in order "to restore profit to the employer, or enlarge his profit margin."

It is necessary for 17,000,000 workers to starve, and for the employed to take bread out of their mouths and see their children grow thin and rickety or die of starvation in order for capitalism to be wholesome and to raise the profit margins of the bloodsucking exploiters.

"Ultimately and indirectly," they tell the workers, those of you who survive starvation may find greater employment and higher wages. This is the pie-in-the-sky idea in the terms of Wall Street economics.

THE bosses know that if they can drag themselves out of the crisis in this fashion, there will be a permanent unemployed army of 15,000,000, because rationalization and speed-up have made that many unnecessary for production, no matter how high it goes. William Green himself, no enemy of the Wall Street Journal readers, declared that if by some magic stroke production could return to the highest 1929 levels at least half of the present unemployed would never get jobs.

So far as the wage lag is concerned, once the capitalist's taste blood, they are never willing to withdraw their fangs from the bodies of the workers.

These are the facts behind the lying talk of raising purchasing power, about minimum wages and maximum hours. The demagogy, the fake promises of jobs that Roosevelt makes are necessary for capitalism in its offensive against the workingclass, seeking to pull itself out of the crisis by a smashing attack against the workers' standard of living.

Only the sharpest resistance on all fronts can smash the efforts of the bosses to achieve their goal of permanent starvation and unemployment in the interest of preserving the profits of the exploiters.

Greet Ruby Bates, But Delayed Train Keeps Mrs. Wright from Meet

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, did not arrive on time yesterday, due to a train delay, to be greeted by several hundred Harlem workers, mostly Negro, who awaited her outside the office the Harlem branch of the International Labor Defense at 131st Street and Lenox Avenue.

Ruby Bates, star defense witness in the last trial in the Scottsboro case was greeted by the gathering. Speakers, including William Fitzgerald and Otto Hall, addressed the workers.

Havana Workers Beat Police Chief

HAVANA, July 28.—A crowd of workers demonstrating in protest against the presence of Roosevelt's Ambassador to Cuba, Sumner Welles, today swarmed over the police, seriously beating the police chief, Delprado, wresting his revolver from him. The demonstration was organized by the Communist Party.

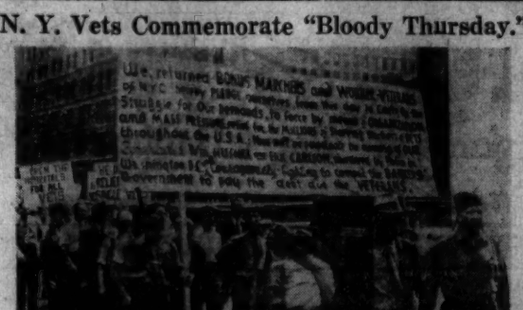
During the demonstration, Welles was conferring with the bloody butcher, Machado.

Similar demonstrations were held all over the island, at Santiago and Antilla, and at Mariano near Havana.

Vote for Left Union

GALLUP, New Mex.—By 351 to 26, coal miners at Gallup voted for the National Miners Union in preference to the United Mine Workers of America.

N. Y. Vets Commemorate "Bloody Thursday."



BLOODY THURSDAY, July 28, 1932, when troops using tear gas, guns and tanks were set against the Bonus Marchers in Washington and William Hushka and Eric Carlson, vets, were killed, was commemorated Thursday by Negro and white veterans. After marching from Rutgers Square a brief ceremony was held at the Eternal Light, 23rd Street followed by a demonstration in Union Square.

Arrest Negro Worker "Whistling a Tune" In Durham, N. C.

DURHAM, N. C.—Herbert White, 17-year-old Negro, was beaten on the street, arrested, and beaten again in the station-house, because a police officer did not like to hear him whistling. No charge was lodged against him.

White, who is well-known for his whistling ability, was standing with some friends on a street corner, entertaining them with tunes, when he was set upon by police.

Efforts to obtain the name of the officers who arrested him were unavailing at the police station, where Conrad O. Pearson, I. L. D. lawyer, was told there was no record kept of such matters.

Socialist Mayor Hoan Joins Military Slave Code Group

Helps Roosevelt as He Did Wilson in Drive For War in 1916; Call Milwaukee Workers to Demonstrate Aug. 1

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—July 28.—Mayor Hoan, prominent Socialist leader and member of the Socialist Party National Executive Committee, along with Weber of the American Federation of Labor who is also a Socialist, has accepted a position on local recovery board along with the big open-shopper, Seaman, the president of the Seaman Body Corporation and other big manufacturers and enemies of the workers. This is not a chance action of individual Socialists—the Milwaukee "Leader" is running big headlines and cartoons to persuade the workers that the Industrial Recovery Act is a good thing.

It is no wonder that the head of the Elks, Chauncey Yockey praised Hoan, the "Socialist," and attacks those who want to recall him!

Relief rent checks, especially from Preparedness Parade in 1916. He was chairman of the Council of Defense during the war, and it met in his office in the City Hall, while three stories below his office, in the same building, Socialist members who opposed the war were kept under guard up to their knees in water to force them to accept the uniform.

Hoan is now repeating his betrayal of the workers during the war. He is taking part in forcing us into slavery under the "Recovery" Act.

Workers! Socialist and others! Come out and demonstrate on August 1st, Red Arrow Park, 8 p. m., against the Industrial Recovery Act, against fascism and imperialist war! Form united ranks. Join hands with the Communists and other workers!

STAGE AND SCREEN

New Soviet Talkie, "Conquerors of the Night," Opens at Acme Theatre Saturday

The Soviet film producers, in releasing "Conquerors of the Night" for its first American showing, have sent over one of the most unusual pictures, a unique talkie that sparkles with adventure and thrills in every foot of its unreeling. "Conquerors of the Night," which will have its American premiere today at the Acme Theatre, tells a dramatic and thrilling story of the attack by socialist scientific workers against the vast white doors of the Arctic, the stronghold of the last secrets Nature has kept from man.

This unique and artistic film shows clearly the conditions with which polar investigators have to contend when they winter in icy waters, far from civilization, with the radio the only means of communication with the outside world. In an intensely dramatic form, the tragedies of the past expeditions unfold themselves. The film was made on the Soviet icebreaker "Malygin" and was directed by Minkin and Sorokhtin. It presents the meeting in mid-Arctic with the German Zeppelin guided by Dr. Eckner. Other scenes show polar hunts, the wild life of the North, famous camps of polar explorers and the life of Soviet travellers and seamen.

General Umberto Nobile, noted Italian aviator, commander of the ill-fated Zeppelin "Italia," which was lost in the Arctic in 1928, plays an important part in the story. He gives his version of that terrible accident. Prof. Gize, the famous navigator and scientist, is also in the film.

Four languages, Italian, German, English and Russian, are used in the film. However, English superimposed titles have been used so that the film can be understood by everyone. "Kartoschka," a Russian folk song, is part of the film, sung by the members of the crew. The Leningrad Symphony Orchestra plays the special musical score composed for the picture.

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

Roll Call W. I. R. Brass Band members must appear Monday, 8 p.m., 29 St. Marks Place, prepare for Demonstration Aug. 1st.

(Manhattan)

House Party, entertainment, refreshments, chalk talk, French Workers' Club, 46 W. 65th St.

Anti-War Mass Meeting, Ave. A and 7th St. Prominent speakers, acts, music, Red Front Band, 2 p.m.

Proletarian Social, Apartment 23, 310 E. Sixth St. Breakfast will be served to those who stay that long. Auspices Weinstein Defense Committee.

Cuban Party, Anti-Imperialist League headquarters, 96 E. 16th St., 1 flight up. Cuban Rumba Orchestra, refreshments, entertainment. Admission 10c.

(Brooklyn)

Party and entertainment for Class War Prisoners recently released from San Quentin Prison, Alfred Levy Branch I. L. D., 1776 Pitkin Ave. Admission 10c.

Movie and dance. Eisenstein's "Ten Days That Shook the World," Chip Club Council Center, 2843 W. 5th St., Coney Island. Dancing before and after picture. Refreshments.

Sunday

(Harlem)

Open Forum, Leonard Patterson, "Youth in the United States and in the Soviet Union." Harlem International Branch Y. S. U., 67 W. 128th St., 8 p.m. Admission 5c. Questions and discussions.

(Downtown)

Open Forum, "Youth in the Next War," Edward Sagarin of American Committee Against War. W. E. S. L., 66 E. 3rd St., 8 p.m.

(Brooklyn)

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Socialist Mayor Hoan Joins Military Slave Code Group

Helps Roosevelt as He Did Wilson in Drive For War in 1916; Call Milwaukee Workers to Demonstrate Aug. 1

MILWAUKEE, Wis.— July 28.— Mayor Hoan, prominent Socialist leader and member of the Socialist Party National Executive Committee, along with Weber of the American Federation of Labor who is also a Socialist, has accepted a position on local recovery board along with the big open-shopper, Seaman, the president of the Seaman Body Corporation and other big manufacturers and enemies of the workers. This is not a chance action of individual Socialists—the Milwaukee "Leader" is running big headlines and cartoons to persuade the workers that the Industrial Recovery Act is a good thing.

It is no wonder that the head of the Elks, Chauncey Yockey praised Hoan, the "Socialist," and attacks those who want to recall him!

Relief rent checks, especially from Preparedness Parade in 1916. He was chairman of the Council of Defense during the war, and it met in his office in the City Hall, while three stories below his office, in the same building, Socialist members who opposed the war were kept under guard up to their knees in water to force them to accept the uniform.

Hoan is now repeating his betrayal of the workers during the war. He is taking part in forcing us into slavery under the "Recovery" Act.

Workers! Socialist and others! Come out and demonstrate on August 1st, Red Arrow Park, 8 p. m., against the Industrial Recovery Act, against fascism and imperialist war! Form united ranks. Join hands with the Communists and other workers!

Have you approached your fellow worker in your shop with a copy of the Daily? If not, do so.

RED MIDSUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL FOR BENEFIT OF ANTI-FASCIST PAPER

NEW YORK.—A Red Midsummer Night Festival for strengthening and spreading the German-American Anti-Fascist newspaper "Der Arbeiter" will be held tonight at Worms Park, 4515 Astoria Blvd., from 7 p.m. till the early hours of the morning. Max Bedacht, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will speak.

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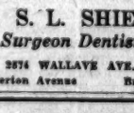
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Five Logging Camps, Sawmills Tied Up in Lumber Strike

Strikers, Demanding Pay Raise, Fight Forced Labor Wage in Code Proposed by Boss Lumbermen

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 28.—For the first time in ten years the lumber workers of the Northwest, are reviving their old fighting tradition which brought them the reputation among the workers throughout the country of being among the most fearless fighters in the class struggle. Strikes are breaking out in Klamath Falls, Oregon and Grays' Harbor, Washington in the spirit of 1918 and 1923.

In some of the most rabid open shop logging camps in Grays Harbor the workers, resenting the bosses' lumber code, are out on strike. On July 13 the workers of the Saginaw Camp struck for a wage increase; the M and B camp came out in support of the strike the following day. Since then Clemens camp No. 3, Clemens No. 2, the pulpwood cutters, and the Donovan and Corkery and Shaefer camps are out on strike, all in Grays Harbor, Washington.

The strikes were stimulated by the call for a National Lumber Workers Conference, which created considerable discussion among the lumberjacks. It was discussed on the job ing was called and a vote taken to at the Saginaw camp. Later a meetstrike. The workers are rapidly signing up in the Lumber Workers' Union as the only guarantee that they can ward off the blows of the lumber bosses and the Four El through the proposed lumber code. Demands are being formulated by the workers in their own strike committees and sentiment strongly favors the National Lumber Workers Union. A general demand for $3 a day for a 6-hour day and double time for overtime is being raised.

Reports from the Northwest indicate that five logging camps and five sawmills are tied up completely. Forty state highway patrolmen have been sent to the strike region. Several have already been arrested for picket duty.

Four of the 14 mills around Klamath Falls, Oregon, have been closed down, the workers demanding wage increases. Five hundred are out at the Weyerhauser Co., one of the largest lumber operators in the country. Four hundred are out in three other plants. At Burns, Oregon, the large Edward Hines plant was closed down for two days when the workers struck for more pay. Pay increases of from 4 to 12 cents an hour are reported.

The strike is the lumber workers' most effective answer to the forced labor wage standard of $10.80 a week and a 48-hour week proposed by the lumber men in the code which was recently heard in Washington.

FEDERAL AGENT FAILS TO BREAK BIG MOVIE STRIKE

Several Film Actors Join 5,000 Strikers

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 28.—Movie producers frantically telephoned President Roosevelt yesterday to send help to break the biggest strike ever waged in the industry. A conciliator of the U. S. Labor Department arrived secretly by plane today in response to the call and held a conference with the producers and the strikers. No settlement was reached when the men stood pat for their demands.

Film Actors Join Strike

Mae West, the four Marx Brothers, Eddie Cantor and Wallace Beery joined the walkout of the 5,000 technical laboratory men, camera men, property, general utility and transportation men. The strikers ask for a union shop, 12 hours a day, a 6-day week and pay for overtime.

Following the conference, Pat Casey broadcasted the news that the strike is at an end, but the men's ranks are unbroken, and the strike is firm.

Scabs hired by the producers have messed up the technical apparatus, which is proving costlier to the companies than they expected. Rumors are spreading that Wall Street has stopped credits to the film magnates, and that the RKO is among the companies facing collapse.

The men are being organized in separate locals under the jurisdiction of the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees.

Front-line Trenches of Rochester Strike

Lucille Rizzo, (inset) striker at the Keller-Heuman-Thompson clothing plant in Rochester, is shown armed with a gas mask, prepared to defy the tear-gas bombs thrown by police to break the picket lines around the plant. Girls in the background, are shown with their clothes torn during an attack on the picket lines by police.

1,500 Locked Out; Boston Dye Union Calls Strike

11 Shops On Strike For Union, As Bosses Move to Form Company Union

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—1500 dye house workers and 4,000 tailors were affected by the lock-out declared by eight wholesale dye houses here in their move to smash the growing industrial union which has just been organized by the dye house workers.

Strikes have been called by the union in the Arlington, North Shore, Eagle and Lederman Dye Houses for higher wages and union recognition. The Dye House Workers' Industrial Union has issued a call for a general strike to answer the lockout of the dye house bosses.

Other shops on strike are the Dorchester, Troy, South Side, Boston, Beacon, Cabot and Just Right.

In the Lederman and Eagle shops the bosses are organizing company unions, another example of the false propaganda of the employers' and A. F. of L. that the workers are assured the right to organize under the Recovery Act.

All Boston workers are urged to support the general strike of the Dye House Workers by assistance on the picket line and by raising funds to carry on the strike. Strike headquarters are at New International Hall, Wenonah Street, Roxbury.

BUFFALO ACME STEEL STRIKE WINS BIG GAINS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The strike of the 150 workers of the Acme Steel & Malleable Iron Works, Inc., ended July 26, with a victory for the workers. The strike lasted two weeks, during which time there were 13 arrests, four workers badly beaten and 2nd degree charges of assault placed against four.

The men who used to get 30 cents an hour now have a guarantee of 40 cents an hour; all other workers to get 20 cents an hour will get 30 cents and hour; all other workers will get a 10 percent increase in wages; the shop committee is recognized.

The shop is now practically 100 per cent organized in the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. This is the second strike led by the S. M. W. I. U. that was won in the last few weeks.

TERZANI FACES SPECIAL GRAND JURY AUGUST 1

Attempt To Railroad Anti-Fascist

NEW YORK.—A special grand jury will be called August 1, to rush thru the frame-up of Athos Terzani, anti-fascist worker, on a charge of murdering Anthony Fierro, anti-fascist student, according to word received by the Terzani Defense Committee from Assistant District Attorney Loccisano, it was announced today.

Fierro, it is charged by the defense, was murdered by a member of the Philadelphia Khaki Shirt organization who came up with Art Smith, national commander, to the meeting at Columbus Hall, Long Island City, where he was killed. District Attorney Loccisano, it is charged, had the murderer in his hands, and had him identified to him by witnesses, but immediately released him.

Terzani was framed on the murder charge at the direction of Art Smith, to shield his own murderous gangsters. Smith has claimed that a big proportion of the Philadelphia police force belongs to his organization, which is openly fascistic.

An attempt to frame Michael Palumbo, another anti-fascist worker, on a charge of felonious assault in connection with the attack of the Khaki Shirts on the anti-fascist workers at the meeting, was defeated by the International Labor Defense, which forced his unconditional release.

Roosevelt Blanket Code Means New Attacks on Wages, Says TUUL

Towboatmen Draw Code of Demands at Marine Meet

NEW YORK.—The National Convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union proved that N. Y. Towboatmen are determined to establish a United Front of all marine workers against wage cuts, long hours, rotten conditions and for unemployment insurance. In spite of the fact that the "trusted leader" of the towboat union refused for the second time to accept the offer of UNITY, rank and file delegates were present to take up the problems of the harbor workers. Seven were present at the opening of the convention.

The nature of the anti-working class Recovery (Slavery) Act was exposed at the special harbor workers' conference and the first step against this act was taken immediately by the rank and file delegates by drawing up their own code. The convention agreed that if it is the purpose of the "Recovery" Administration to raise wages, reduce working hours and increase employment, then this, the workers' code, is the only one that will accomplish this purpose.

The code contains the following demands:

1. No workers employed in the towboat section of the marine industry, shall work more than 40 hours or more than 5 days a week—no more than 8 hours in one day.

2. The minimum rate of pay shall be $90 per month for the unlicensed section of the crew and a fixed yearly minimum income of $900.

No worker shall be given less than 40 weeks employment per year. Where this is impossible, the government shall pay unemployment insurance equal to the difference between this amount ($900) and his actual yearly earnings.

The government shall pay unemployment insurance equal to the minimum amount set as a yearly income in the respective section of employment, when a worker is totally unemployed.

3. Monthly and yearly minimum pay for licensed sections of workers shall be $150 minimum per month for deck mates; $225 per month for engineers; $235 per month for captains.

4. No overtime shall be permitted except where absolutely necessary, and then to be paid at the rate of time and a half.

5. All crews to be enlarged to the 1930 standard.

6. All workers receiving at the present above the minimum set shall be given a 10 per cent increase in wages.

7. Wages shall be adjusted for all workers regularly as prices rise.

8. Seventy cents shall be set as the minimum food allowance per man.

9. A rotary system of hiring shall be established under the supervision of a rank and file committee.

PERKINS IN PENN. TO BREAK STRIKES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, came to Pennsylvania today and announced that she will make a personal investigation of conditions in the steel industry prior to hearings on the steel code which are scheduled for Tuesday, Aug. 1. At the same time the other federal agents have been sent to the coal fields. The activity of the strikebreaking government agents are directly due to the sweeping strike movement in the state and the developing mood for struggle among the steel workers. The iron fist of the government is stretching out to crush the strike of thousands of workers here against company unions increasing as a result of the Industrial Recovery Act and against the starvation codes of the bosses.

Perkins is expected to open the hearings on the steel code in Washington.

Schiffli Embroiderers Draft Workers' Code

UNION CITY, N. J., July 28.—A workers' code, drawn up by the Schiffli Embroidery Workers' Union (affiliated to the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union) includes the following demands:

Minimum wages of from $15 a week for helpers to $40 for spanners working on Automat machines; 35-hour week; equal pay for equal work for youth and adults, men and women; each worker to perform only one operation; watcher and shuttler for each machine; a minimum of two workers in every shop containing one machine; abolition of child labor; wage adjustments as prices rise; unemployment insurance to be contributed by bosses; right to belong to union of workers' choice and right to strike.

Fixes Minimum Wage Lower Than Cotton Code

The so-called blanket code which President Roosevelt is trying to enforce in all industries through "voluntary" agreements with the employers, pending the working out of separate codes for the respective industries is one of the worst forms of attack on the wages on the workers yet undertaken. **It aims to fix a wage even lower than the wage fixed in the cotton code.** The cotton code fixed minimum wages for the North at $14 for 40 hours and for the South at $13. The Roosevelt blanket code for all industries would fix the **minimum wage at $10.50 for a 35 hour week for all industrial workers,** thus making the wage $2.50 less than the wages fixed for the cotton workers in the South.

This is being accomplished through a joker in the blanket code. For while the blanket code speaks of a 35 hour week and 40 cents an hour for all industrial workers as the minimum wage, it at the same time provides that **those workers who received less than 40 cents before July 15th are to receive only the wage that they now receive but in no case less than 30 cents per hour.** What does this mean but actually negating the 40 cents minimum wage and the setting of a 30 cents per hour wage? This together with the provision of the maximum of 35 hours, which on the one hand is no better than the old Hoover stagger plan and on the other hand does not by any means guarantee a 35 hour week, nevertheless sets the wages of the workers at $10.50 per week.

Higher Wages Pared Down

It is argued by some government spokesmen that this is only a minimum wage and will not affect wages of workers receiving more. The government is entirely evasive on this issue. At the same time the employers are taking full advantage of this fixed minimum wage put forward by the government and are reducing the wages of the workers who receive above the minimum fixed by the government. There are numerous examples of this practice already on hand with the textile code only in effect a few days. In Fairlawn, N. J. more than 2,000 workers employed by the Textile Dyeing and Printing Company of America are on strike **because the company is cutting the wages of the higher paid workers down to the minimum.** The workers are demanding a minimum of 65 cents per hour at the same time. This is the hourly rate proposed by the representative of the National Textile Workers Union at the cotton hearings at Washington.

A. F. of L. Company Unions

The American Federation of Labor officials of whom President Green and others are members of the Industrial Recovery Administration have approved this starvation wage of $10.50 for a full working week. These officials have also announced that their policy is not to organize the unorganized into unions in the industry, but instead to organize separate "plant" unions which is another way of organizing the workers into company unions only with the blessings of the A. F. of L. leaders, in return for which the workers will be made to pay dues to these officials. The bosses, aided by the leadership of the American Federation of Labor are using the NRA for the purpose of lowering the living standards of the workers and at the same time fasten company unions upon the workers in one form or another to prevent the workers from organizing their own unions, which the NRA is supposed guarantee.

More Unemployment in Store

The Roosevelt administration which condemned the ballyhoo prosperity propaganda of the Hoover administration is now trying to outdo the latter through its own flood of propaganda. For example on one day they claim that six million will be placed back to work by Labor Day. The next day evidently seeing the workers demanding the fulfilment of this promise, the figures are changed to three million in two or three months. But even in spite of this the government through the Secretary of Commerce Roper was compelled in a statement which is not the whole truth to state that while "production has increased since February by 45 per cent employment has increased only by 9 per cent" and payrolls by only 15 per cent. It is of course not true that two million were actually put back to work. But even the figures that are given show that while production is increased by almost half, employment and wages are increased by only a small fraction.

What does this mean? This means that the economic situation is growing worse. If on top of this we take into account the rise in prices, it is clear that thus far the whole recovery talk is resulting in bigger profits for the capitalists, and a worsening of the conditions of the workers.

The Trade Union Unity League and its affiliated organizations are organizing the workers to fight for the improvement in their conditions. To demand and secure higher wages, shorter hours without reduction in pay, for unemployment relief and unemployment insurance. This can be achieved only through the united effort of the employed and unemployed workers, through the building up of the workers own unions, the oppositions in the A. F. of L. unions, and the unemployed organizations of the unemployed.

The spirit of struggle among the workers is rising steadily. There have been more strikes in the last weeks than at any time for the last ten years. The unemployed also are fighting for their rights. Strikes against forced labor, struggles against the bad conditions in the forced labor camps are spreading. We must intensify all our activity to lead these fights, to spread them, towards the end that the workers can secure better conditions.

National Executive Board,
Trade Union Unity League.

EVICTIONS IN N. Y. INCREASE DAILY

Will Resist Evictions, Says Carl Winter

NEW YORK.—According to Mary L. Gibbons, director of the Home Relief Bureau, dispossess notices in July will surpass the figures of June when 40,000 such notices were issued and 400 families were actually thrown out on the streets. The reason given is that landlords refuse to accept Home Relief rent checks especially from new tenants.

Unemployed families depending on relief are refused rent until their furniture is on the street. Then the Home Relief Bureau in some occasions grants a check for a month's rent in order to move the family. At the end of the month the family finds itself once again in the same predicament. As a result a large number of families are shifted from house to house as much as a half dozen times during the year. When the Unemployed Councils and workers in block committees organized resistance and held demonstrations before the Home Relief Bureau offices they succeeded in stopping evictions. This new threat of wholesale evictions "will find increasing work of the block committees in all parts of the city which will fight every eviction," according to Carl Winter, secretary of the Unemployed Council.

CHICAGO PAPER BOX STRIKE WON

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—Four hundred and fifty workers on strike at the Container Corp., under the leadership of the Paper Box Workers' Industrial Union, forced the company to settle today for wage increases as high as 200 per cent to the low paid category of workers. All others received an increase of 15 cents an hour, plus a raise of 10 per cent.

The day: July 30. The place: Pleasant Bay Park. The event: the Daily Worker Picnic! Don't miss it!

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Main Office: 714-716 Seneca Ave., Ridgewood Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y
58,235 Members in 351 Branches
Total Assets on December 31, 1931: $3,488,895.98
Benefits paid since its existence:
Death Benefit: $4,533,210.93 Sick Benefit: $12,163,051.73
Total: $17,050,262.66

Workers! Protect Your Families! In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!

Death Benefit According to the age at the time of initiation in one of both classes:
CLASS A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit $350 at the age of 16 to $175 at the age of 44.
CLASS B: 80 cents per month—Death Benefit $350 to $230.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18. Death Benefit according to age $20 to $200
Sick Benefit paid from the third day of filing the doctor's certificate, $9 and $18, respectively, per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks.
Sick Benefits for women: $9 per week for the first forty weeks: $4.50 each for another forty weeks.
For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spuhr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

War Is Drawing Nearer! Rally to Struggle August 1st Against War!

Roosevelt Leads Offensive To Lower Living Standards And Prepare For War, Seeking a Way Out of the Crisis for Bosses

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

to the brink of a new world slaughter.

The coming to power of the fascist Hitler government in Germany, which cannot solve a single problem for the German masses and is therefore driven to wild military adventures—greatly sharpens the international situation leading to war. The fascist dictatorship of Hitler's professional murderers which came into power with the help of the Social-Democratic Party, which has conducted a bloody reign of terror against the German working class, and especially its staunch leader—the German Communist Party; the fascist dictatorship which is arresting by the thousands militant anti-fascist leaders—is hastily preparing for war. The revision of the provisions in the Versailles Treaty—the so-called "peace treaty" of 1919 which enslaved the conquered nations—is today a fundamental issue which is leading towards war.

Already the flames of the oncoming world war are blazing on Chinese soil. The Japanese imperialists have, through bloody war, seized the whole of Northern China to Peiping. The Chinese Nanking government has betrayed the national liberation struggle of the Chinese people. It has surrendered to the Japanese invaders in order to conduct its counter-revolutionary war against "its own" Chinese workers and peasants who have liberated from landlord and capitalist slavery a large section of Central China in which they have set up a Chinese Soviet government. The struggle between the United States and Japan for domination of the Pacific markets threatens to break into open warfare.

Capitalist World Against World of Socialism.

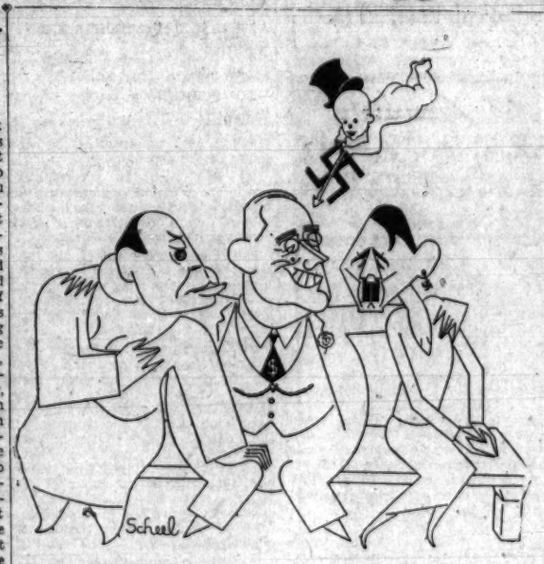
The very intensity of the strife between the imperialist robbers increases the menace of an attack upon the Soviet Union—the fortress of world socialism. The imperialist powers are desperately attempting to postpone their inner conflicts thru intervention and a war of destruction against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. While the decaying slave system of capitalism is sinking into ruin and starvation and toward another explosion of world war, the Soviet Union, one-sixth of the earth taken over by the workers and farmers is successfully building the new system of socialism, free from economic crisis, exploitation, unemployment, hunger and imperialism. Capitalism, rapidly sinking, sees the magnificent upward growth of socialism, the industry of which is advancing at a rate never equalled in the history of the world. The dying system of capitalism seeks to save itself by throwing the world into a wild reactionary bloody onslaught to destroy the goverment of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and to divide that country with the sword between the greedy imperialists.

Danger of War Against S. U. Grows Greater.

The entire capitalist world is eagerly seeking the moment for attacking the Soviet Union. The Hugenberg memorandum presented by the Hitler government to the World Economic Conference shows that German fascism is looking toward the Soviet Union and is offering to become the advance guard of the imperialist war makers in the war against the Soviet Union. The Four Power Pact, initiated by Mussolini and MacDonald is an instrument through which England hopes to bring together the European powers in a war against the Soviet Union. Japanese imperialism, carving out a new empire for itself in China, is conducting its war activities around the Soviet border, utilizing all sorts of provocative acts to draw the Soviet Union into war. The United States bitterly fighting for its own position in Chifa is endeavoring to provoke a war between Japan and the Soviet Union in order in this way to weaken both Japan and the Soviet Union and strengthen its own position in the Pacific.

The S. U. Fortress of Peace.

Only the firm peace policy of the Soviet Union, only the growing strength of the socialist economy, only the vigilance of the heroic Red Army and the masses of workers and peasants in the Soviet Union and throughout the world have so far stayed the bloody hand of the imperialist powers. The non-aggression pacts signed between the Soviet Union and neighboring countries, the renewal of trade relations with England, following the mad rush for Soviet trade by the United States, do not lessen the danger of an attack upon the Soviet Union. These pacts only once again reaffirm the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union as against the war policy of the imperialist powers.



Socialists Aid in Carrying Through War Plans.

The first world war was prepared by the imperialists with the aid of the leaders of the socialist parties throughout the world. Instead of fighting against the war, they became the recruiting sergeants for their "own" capitalist governments.

The same socialist parties are helping now to repeat the crime of 1914. Then they came out in support of the slogan of "defend your government." Today they are preparing to drag the workers into another World War "in defence of democracy against dictatorships."

The German Socialist leaders, after leading the masses of German workers into supporting capitalist rule under the name of "democracy" after surrendering most of the gains made by the workers in 1918-19, after preventing a united struggle against the oncoming fascist dictatorship—have openly surrendered to the bloody fascist rule of Hitler. The French Socialist leaders are voting in Parliament now as for the past many years, for appropriations for imperialist war and in support of the reactionary policies of the French capitalist government. The Socialist leaders of Czechoslovakia are supporting the policies of the capitalist class and helping the establishment of fascism on the excuse of building a bulwark against German fascism. The Japanese Socialist leaders justified the predatory war in China. The war preparations of the Fascist government of Poland are openly supported by the Socialist Party. The Socialist leaders of the Labor Party of England support the imperialist war plans of the British capitalist class. And all are the most persistent traitors against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The American Socialist leaders, Norman Thomas and Morris Hilquit, have endorsed the anti-labor Industrial Recovery Act (The Slave Bill) and visited Roosevelt to volunteer their support just when the Roosevelt drive against the workers' rights and standards of living and for war was being clarified. Under cover of "pacifism" the Socialist leaders as in the last World War, make themselves the most useful supporters of the Wall Street war plans. Then they pledged not to hamper the war through strikes. Today, just at the time when American imperialism is spending one billion dollars for war, they say that "war clouds have been lifted." The Socialist Party has now entered the Committee to prepare the Anti-War Congress on September 1. We will see by their participation in this movement to what extent they dare continue their old policies openly before their worker members who are demanding a real united front struggle against war and fascism.

The Socialist and A. F. of L. leaders are the most necessary agents of the capitalist class in cutting wages, defeating unemployment relief and social insurance and preparing for war. They attack the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with the vilest slanders, trying to undermine the natural love of the working class for the Socialist land—the country ruled by the working class.

American workers, farmers, ex-servicemen—Negro and white—you must remember the last World War. Remember the 10,000,000 who were slaughtered in that war—the 30,000,000 wounded and crippled! The flower of the youth of all nations were murdered solely for the profits of the same type of bankers and speculators who are now preparing the second World War!

Remember that the government at Washington at first promised to have nothing to do with that war in Europe! Remember that Woodrow Wilson was elected to a second term on the cry: He Kept Us out of War!—and immediately plunged the country into war, saying it was a "War for Democracy." But democracy did not come out of the war. Instead of democracy and freedom and a "better world," the ugly head of fascism, wage cuts, lynching, unemployment and mass starvation came out of that war!

They said it was the "last war" for "peace."!

But peace did not come out of that war.

Weld the Unity of the Oppressed in the Struggle against War

Workers, Farmers—Build the united front of struggle against the outbreak of imperialist war, for the defense of the Chinese people, for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Miners! Steel Workers! Railroad Workers! Marine Workers! The systematic onslaught against your wages, the mass dismissals, the starvation of your families, must be resisted. Remember the importance of your power in the mines, the steel mills, on the railroads and marine shipping. You have tremendous power and an equal duty to give your great strength to the struggle of the working class against the oncoming world slaughter.

Workers of the American Federation of Labor! Local Unions of the A. F. of L! Have you not suffered sufficiently from the capitalist wage-cutters and war makers?

Socialist Workers! Branches of the Socialist Party! You who declare your devotion to socialism! Are you ready now to join with your Communist Party comrades and the trade unions and unemployed councils in a united struggle against imperialist war? Are you ready to join in one great mass movement of the American working class to defend the Soviet Union—the socialist fatherland of the workers of all countries?

Women of the working class! You who will be asked to give up your sons, your brothers and your husbands to die on the battlefields to make bankers richer with plunder—Are you ready to join a struggle against the second criminal World War?

Negroes! You who are doubly exploited and robbed! You who are Jim Crowed and lynched! Are you ready now to take a firm stand against the second World War of imperialist bankers for the further enslavement of the world!

Ex-Servicemen! You who have seen your brothers shot down by a government controlled by war profiteers—you who are cheated of your army pay while your children starve! Are you ready to join with your fellow workers and farmers, to take a courageous stand against the plunging of your country into another World War for the profits of the bankers?

Firm Peace Policy of Soviet Union Is Weapon Against War, But Bosses' Try To End Their Conflicts by Attack on U.S.S.R.

Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy! You are workers' and farmers' sons—under the uniform! Your people are the working people of this country. Are you ready to take sides with your own people against the hoggish bankers of Wall Street who are plunging this country into the second World War?

All Workers! War is drawing nearer and nearer. There is only one way out for the working class—revolutionary struggle against war, fighting shoulder to shoulder for the destruction of the source of wars—for the destruction of capitalism. War will bring only misery, greater poverty, greater death and disease. The freeing of the working class and all oppressed toilers is possible only by destroying capitalism, and establishing in the place of the dictatorship of Wall Street—the dictatorship of the proletariat—the rule of the workers and farmers.

On to the streets on August First in a mighty demonstration against imperialist war!

For Working Class Unity Against Hunger and War!

Not a cent for war preparations. All war funds for unemployment relief and insurance!

Against the Roosevelt forced labor military camps. For immediate cash relief to all unemployed workers and their families.

Not a penny off wages. Not a penny new taxes on articles of mass consumption. Defeat all forms of the sales tax.

Against Roosevelt's Industrial Recovery Act! For higher wages and relief to meet the higher prices. Defend the right to strike! Defend the trade unions as organizations of struggle!

Make the rich pay the back wages (bonus) to the war veterans! Demand the return of all cuts in veterans' disability allowances.

Stop the shipment of ammunition to Japan!

Capitalism stands for Hunger and War! The Soviet Union stands for Security and Peace! Defend the Soviet Union!

The Chinese Soviets are the only liberators of China. Defend the Chinese people and the Chinese Soviets against militarist reaction and imperialist oppression.

Weld firmer the international solidarity of the workers against fascist reaction! Solidarity with the German workers in the struggle against the murder policy of Hitlerism! Demand the immediate release of Thaelmann, Torgler and other militant leaders of the German workers.

The Roosevelt administration is leading towards war as a way out of the crisis. The Workers' War cut—is revolutionary struggle against—For a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Central Committee,
C. P. U. S. A.

U.S.-Japan Seek to End Crisis by War in Pacific

By HARRY GANNES

TWO of the foremost robber powers in the Pacific, the United States and Japan, look to the vast stretches of China and the Soviet Union as broad enough to bury the present world capitalist crisis—if sufficient bayonets and cannon are used.

The military expenditures of the United States and Japan have doubled during the past year. The $238,000,000 U. S. warship building program, in addition to the usual navy budget, was made, according to Secretary of the Navy Swanson, for the following purposes:

"Naval policy . . . is based on and is designed to support national policies and national interests . . . To support American interests, especially the development of American foreign commerce and the merchant marine."

The sharpest arrow of foreign commerce and the greatest growth of the merchant marine point to the Far East.

* * *

JAPANESE imperialism has begun the carving up of China on a large scale at a time when American imperialism requires the Chinese markets as never before. This accounts for the preparations that are going on in both countries for a war in the Pacific.

But Wall Street does not want to let the workers know that it is building the navy and spending hundreds of millions for war to contend with Japan over the control of China.

These war preparations go on under the slogan of "Peace in the Pacific."

"The best guarantee of peace in the Pacific," says the New York Herald Tribune, "is an American navy second to none. Americans would like to be idealistic. But others do not understand."

* * *

A NAVY second to none in the Pacific, of course, means one that will insure the victory in war to its possessor. Japan is aware of the "second to none" idea as well as Roosevelt, and hastens to build its navy equal to the "second to none."

Roosevelt from the first day of his inauguration has kept his pulse on the war beats in the Pacific. He held secret conferences at the White House with MacDonald, Herriot and others, asking their views in the event of a war between Japan and the United States.

* * *

AS the major war in China, over which imperialist power should dominate, opens up through the lesser wars of the militarists, the United States contributes $50,000,000 to the Chiang Kai Shek government.

The Japanese counter by bringing General Feng Yu Hsiang to Dolon Nor in the North, and Chiang Kai Shek sends an army of 60,000 against him declaring him to be a rebel against Nanking rule. It has officially told Washington that Japan considers the $50,000,000 as an advance payment on the war for control of China.

* * *

NEVERTHELESS, the war fronts darkens throughout China, and the Japanese slowly but persistently extend their Manchukuoan colony as far southward as possible.

But at this point they come nearer to Inner and Outer Mongolia, a short distance from the Soviet border. For a long time Japanese imperialism has been painstakingly building an army for just this invasion of the Soviet Union. There are 25,000 Japanese troops already in Inner Mongolia, and the arranged taking of Dolon Nor by General Feng Yu Hsiang has given the Japanese a pretext for moving up thousands more as well as concentrating heavy artillery and bombing planes suitable for an attempted invasion of the U. S. S. R. Nor have the Japanese left out of account the border of white-guard mercenaries. A white guard Russian division is set up in Manchukuo consisting of the "Baikal," the "Ussuri," the "Amur," and the Manchurian regiments. This white guard movement is officered by 4,000-6,000 ex-officers of the Kolchak and Semenov forces.

* * *

ROOSEVELT is cognizant of these facts and many more outlining the Japanese plans for war against the Soviet Union.

We see cleverly-phrased articles in the American newspapers attempting to instigate a Japanese attack against the Soviet Union, a phase of marking time to the war between the two robbers for the domination of the Pacific.

The Japanese are not averse to taking a slice of Soviet territory, even to oblige Wall Street. While Wall Street wants to weaken Japan by a war against the Soviet Union, the Japanese feel a little Soviet territory, judicially taken, will strengthen their hold in Manchuria and give them a stronger base for the imperialist war.

* * *

THIS matter of temporarily setting aside the antagonisms between Japan and the United States through a war against the Soviet Union was undoubtedly discussed between Roosevelt and Viscount Kikujiro Ishii during the latters visit to the White House in May, 1933.

Viscount Ishii tried to win American public opinion for this idea through a nationwide broadcast over WJZ and the National Broadcasting Co.

"Remember Japan is contiguous to a vast country," said Ishii referring to the Soviet Union, "whose aim is to subvert and destroy the idea and institutions which most of the civilized world considers essential and even sacred. Remember, too, that these regions are also contiguous to another vast country where chaos reigns supreme, where lawlessness is the law and misrule is the rule."

The Viscount omits just a few details such as the robber war of Japanese imperialism which thrust it right up to the borders of the Soviet Union in the north and west, and down to the heart of China in the South.

Ishii wants the American workers to support the civilization of Japan which bombarded Shanghai and murdered 25,000 Chinese workers in plotting a similar raid on the Soviet Union.

But in the sharpening antagonisms between Japan and the United States, while the two rush to greater armaments for the inevitable war in the Pacific, each are agreeable to an attempt to find a way out through war against the Soviet Union.

The Meaning of Imperialist War

By V. I. LENIN.

We are publishing sections of a manifesto written by comrade Lenin right after the outbreak of the last world war.

* * *

THE European War, which the governments and the bourgeois parties of all countries were preparing for decades, has broken out. The growth of armaments, the sharpening of the struggle for markets in the epoch of the latest, the imperialist, stage in the development of capitalism of the foremost countries, the dynastic interests of the most backward East European monarchies, were inevitably bound to bring about, and did bring about the present war. To seize lands and to conquer foreign nations, to ruin competing nations, to pillage their wealth, to divert the attention of the laboring masses from the domestic political crises of Russia, Germany, England, and other countries, to disunite the workers and fool them with nationalism, to annihilate their vanguards in order to weaken the revolutionary movement of the proletariat, such is the only real essence, the significance and the meaning of the present war.

* * *

UPON Social-Democracy, in the first place, devolves the duty to make clear this real meaning of the war, and mercilessly to unmask the falsehoods, the sophisms and the "patriotic" phrases which are spread by the ruling classes, the landowners and the bourgeoisie, in defense of the war.

Neither of the two groups of belligerant countries is behind the other in robberies, bestialities and endless brutalities of war. But in order to fool the proletarians and detract their attention from the only war for real freedom, namely, a civil war against the bourgeoisie both of "their own" and "foreign" countries, in order to further this noble aim the bourgeoisie of each country strives, by means of patriotic phrases, to extol the significance of "its own" national war and to assert that it strives to vanquish the adversary not for the sake of robbery and seizure of lands, but for the sake of "liberating" all other peoples except its own.

BUT the greater the efforts of the government and the bourgeoisie of all countries to disunite the workers and to pit them one against the other, the more ferociously they use for this lofty purpose a system of martial law and military censorship (which measures even now, in time of war, are more successful against the "enemy within" than against the enemy without), the more urgent is the duty of the class-conscious proletariat to defend its class solidarity, its internationalism, its Socialist convictions against the orgy of chauvinism of the "patriotic" bourgeois cliques of all countries. To repudiate this task would, on the part of the class-conscious workers, mean to renounce all their striving towards freedom and democracy, not to speak of Socialism.

Profit and Blood

War—which for the workers on the battlefield means wholesale slaughter, which for their families at home means hunger and suffering—means mountains of golden profits for the employers, for the capitalist class.

The Labor Research Association has just completed a study of the war-period profits of the largest representative corporations of the country.

The study revealed that 64 of these companies showed net profits of over five billion dollars—$5,484,888,000, to be exact.

The following list is a partal list of these enormous war year profits, made while millions of workers were being butchered on the battlefields to protect profits and investments:

	Years (Inclusive)	Total
American Brass Co.	1915-19	$51,136,000
American Can Co.	1914-18	61,504,000
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	1914-18	52,828,000
Baldwin Loco. Works	1915-18	97,232,000
Bethlehem Steel Co.	1914-18	208,856,000
Colo. Fuel & Iron Co.	1914-18	26,004,000
Corn Prod Ref. Co.	1914-18	50,776,000
Crucible Steel of Am.	1915-19	71,943,000
E.I. duPont deNemours	1915-19	130,000,000
General Electric Co.	1914-24	253,479,000
General Motors Corp.	1916-19	157,567,000
Goodrich (tires&rbr)	1914-18	66,741,000
Intl. Harvester Co.	1915-21	50,796,000
New Jersey Zinc Co.	1916-18	78,368,000
Pacific Mills	1915-18	15,741,000
Republic Iron & Steel	1915-19	75,224,000
Sears Roebuck & Co.	1915-24	90,564,000
Standard Oil Group	1912-20	806,321,000
Swift & Co.	1917-18	30,914,000
Texas Corp. (oil)	1915-19	245,536,000
U.S. Rubber Co.	1915-18	106,461,000
U.S. Steel Corp.	1915-20	1,478,844,000
Vagsin Steel&Tube	1917-18	20,589,000
TOTAL		$4,513,342,000

HANDS OFF! By Limbach

The Soviet Union a Stronghold of Peace

By H. M. WICKS

THE very existence of the Soviet Union is a threat to capitalism, a powerful revolutionizing force that profoundly influences by its growth and matchless achievements the toiling masses of all the earth. This fact the ruling class never forgets. And every downward plunge of capitalist economy places the question before the bourgeoisie more sharply. The words of Comrade Stalin at the Sixteenth Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1930 should never be forgotten by those who question which direction the war preparations of the capitalist powers are most likely to take. He said:

"Every time the capitalist contradictions begin to grow more acute the bourgeoisie turns its gaze toward the U.S.S.R.: 'Cannot we settle this or that contradiction of capitalism, or all the contradictions taken together, at the expense of the U.S.S.R., the land of the Soviets, the citadel of the revolution, revolutionizing by its very existence the working class and the colonies, preventing us arranging for a new world war, preventing us dividing the world anew, preventing us being masters of our extensive internal market, so necessary for capitalists, particularly today, in connection with the economic crisis.'"

Litvinov's London Speech

The remarks of Maxim Litvinov a few weeks ago at the World Economic Conference in London set forth in figures that must have seared into the brain of his bourgeois audience the realization of the great contrast between the world of decaying capitalism and the world of Socialist construction. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I have already remarked that crisis phenomena are lacking in the Soviet Union which, with the crisis growing steadily in other countries, has successfully developed its own economy and industry at rates never before seen.

"While the rest of the world industrial output in 1932 fell by 33 per cent, as compared with 1929, it rose to 219 per cent in the Soviet Union for the same period.

"While in most countries the numbers of those employed have gone down catastrophically, in the U.S.S.R. the number of employed persons went up during the last four years from 11,600,000 to 22,800,000."

Not only that, but the Soviet Union, because its productive machine is built to improve the standards of life of the people who inhabit the country, is in a position to place orders for billions of dollars' worth of products of other countries under conditions that will not be onerous to the workers' and peasants' government.

In its relationship to the other powers, which constantly engage in provocations designed to bring about war and intervention against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the Soviet government has pursued a consistent policy of peace.

Basis of Success Against War

Thus far, in an international atmosphere of increasingly desperate drives toward war, the Soviet Union has been able to achieve victory for its peace policy. That is due to a number of factors, chief of which are: (1) The great influence of the Soviet Union among the toiling masses of the capitalist and colonial and semi-colonial countries who, in increasing numbers, have shown their determination to fight in defense of the workers' and peasants' state; (2) The growth of the economic and political power of the U.S.S.R.; (3) Growth of defense forces of the Soviet Union; (4) The policy of peace implacably carried on against the most insolent provocations.

At a number of international conferences, called by the capitalist states for the purpose of trying to manouver for position and to hide their war preparations behind a smoke-screen of pacifism the representatives of the Soviet Union have stated their position. When the issue was armaments, the Soviet delegates put forth the proposal for immediate and complete disarmament. The uter hypocrisy of the capitalist powers was repeatedly shown in their rejection even of Soviet proposals for a progressive reduction of armaments. When it was an economic conference, as at London, the Soviet delegates proposed abolition of trade boycotts, and of trade wars. During the course of the London conference the British government was compelled, as a result of the firm stand of the Soviet delegation and the pressure of the toiling masses of that country to abandon its boycott of Soviet imports.

The advance of the Soviet Union and the decline of the capitalist world have made necessary more subtle forms of plots. The United States government no longer indulges in such wild torades as featured the regime of Hughes and Kellogg. This was seen in the actions of Stimson, Hoover's secretary of state. But the fact that Stimson was less blatant than Hughes did not prevent h i s conspiring for intervention against the Soviet Union. That was clearly revealed in the policy toward the Japanese war on the Chinese masses and the seizure of Manchuria. While indulging in propaganda calculated to arouse a war spirit against the Japanese, Stimson was supplying the Japanese with munitions and arms and trying to push Japan into a war against the Soviet Union.

In trying to conceal its war preparations against the Soviet Union capitalism has also enlisted the social-democrats and the renegades from Communism. Their special job has been to try to deceive the masses into believing that the crisis, instead of spurring the capitalists on to imperialist war, weakens them so they cannot carry on warfare. But as war becomes more and more the order of the day some of them, such as Otto Wells, come out openly and state that their party approves the foreign policies of the Hitler fascist regime, the keystone of which is war and intervention against the Soviet Union.

The renegade, Trotsky, at the time of the beginning of the Japanese drive in Manchuria, tried to disarm the masses by stating that there was no immediate danger of war against the Soviet Union. It was this same Trotsky who also, in a most provocative manner, urged that the Red Army of the Soviet Union should march into Germany and try to prevent Hitler taking power. Such an act is precisely what the international bourgeoisie would welcome as an excuse for immediate war against the Soviet Union.

Against Bourgeois "Conciliation"

There are also elements that urge the Soviet Union to become a member of the League of Nations and to carry on a policy of "international conciliation" with other powers. That means entering into the alignments the intrigues that characterize bourgeoisie foreign policy.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union has nothing in common with such measures. It is directed toward defending socialist construction in the Soviet Union and at the same time is a fight in the interests of the whole international proletariat. It is a powerful defender of all the toiling masses whom capitalism has selected for cannon fodder in the imperialist slaughter it is preparing. It is directed toward peaceful relations with all countries, but abjures entering a bloc with any country.

Realization of the role of the Soviet Union as a powerful force for peace impels even larger numbers of workers to rally to its defense against the imperialist conspiracies. But it is essential never to forget the lesson taught by the triumph of Soviet power over the bourgeoisie of old Russia—that the one guarantee for peace in the world is to put an end to capitalism. That was brought about in the course of an imperialist war between nations that was turned into a civil war against capitalism. Only when capitalist state power has been torn to pieces, and the toiling masses of the world follow the path blazed by the victorious proletarian revolution will there be a guarantee of peace in the world.

Two Social Systems

By J. STALIN.

Many workers are asking why is it that the crisis is bringing havoc to the masses of workers in the capitalist countries? Why is it that in the United States, the richest country in the world, tens of millions are starving, hundreds of thousands are being evicted, foreclosures on farms are taking place daily? And why is it that in the Soviet Union instead of unemployment, the number of employed has doubled precisely during the four years of the capitalist crisis? An answer to these fundamental problems asked by every worker is found in this concise yet simple explanation by Comrade Stalin, taken from his report delivered in 1930 to the 16th Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

V. I. LENIN.

* * *

WHY is it that the U. S. S. R., in spite of its cultural backwardness, in spite of its lack of capital, in spite of its lack of technically experienced economic cadres, is in a state of growing economic expansion and has won decisive successes on the front of economic construction, while the foremost capitalist countries, in spite of their abundance of capital, their abundance of technical personnel, and their higher level of culture, are in a state of growing economic crisis, and are suffering in the sphere of economic development defeat after defeat?

The reason is the **difference** in the economic **systems** here and under the capitalists.

The reason is the **bankruptcy** of the capitalist system of economy.

The reason is the **advantages** of the Soviet system of economy over the capitalist system.

What is the Soviet system of economy?

* * *

THE Soviet system of economy means that:

(1) The power of the capitalist class has been overthrown and has been replaced by the power of the working class.

(2) The tools and means of production, the land, factories, works, etc., have been taken away from the capitalists and handed over to the working class and to the peasantry.

(3) The development of production is subordinated, not to the principle of competition and safeguarding of capitalist profit, but to the principle of planned guidance and systematic improvement of the material level of the toilers.

(4) The distribution of the national income takes place, not in the interests of enriching the exploiting classes and their numerous parasitic hangers-on, but in the interests of systematically raising the material position of the workers and peasants, and extending Socialist production in town and country.

(5) The systematic improvement of the material position of the toilers and the ceaseless growth of their requirements (purchasing power), being a constantly growing source of the extension of production, guarantees the working class against crises of over-production, against the growth of unemployment, etc.

(6) The working class is the master of the country, working not for the capitalists, but for its own class.

What is the capitalist system of economy?

The capitalist system of economy means that:

(1) Power in the country belongs to the capitalists.

(2) The tools and means of production are concentrated in the hands of the exploiters.

(3) Production is subordinated, not to the principle of improving the material position of the toiling masses, but to the principle of safeguarding high capitalist profits.

(4) The distribution of the national income takes place, not in the interests of improving the material position of the toilers, but in the interests of safeguarding maximum profits for the exploiters.

(5) Capitalist rationalization and the rapid growth of production, having the object of safeguarding high profits for the capitalists, come up against the obstacle of the impoverished condition and the reduction of the material welfare of the millions of toilers, who do not always have the possibility of satisfying their needs even within the limits of the extreme minimum—which inevitably creates the ground for unavoidable crises of over-production, growth of unemployment, etc.

(6) The working class is an exploited class, working, not for itself, but for an alien class, the class of exploiters.

Such are the advantages of the

J. STALIN.

Soviet system of economy over the **capitalist** system.

Such are the advantages of the **Socialist** organization of economy over the **capitalist** organization.

This is the reason why we in the U. S. S. R. have a growing economic advance, while they, the capitalists, have a growing economic crisis.

This is the reason why, here in the U. S. S. R., the growth of consumption (purchasing capacity) of the masses constantly outruns the growth of production and stimulates it, while there, under the capitalists, on the contrary, the growth of consumption of the masses (purchasing capacity) never keeps pace with the growth of production, and constantly lags behind it, again and again condemning production to crises.

This is the reason why they, the capitalists, consider it quite normal in a time of crisis to destroy the "surplus" of commodities and burn "excess" agricultural produce, in order to keep up high prices and ensure high profits, while here in the U. S. S. R. those guilty of such crimes would be sent to a lunatic asylum. (applause).

This is the reason why there, under the capitalists, the workers strike and demonstrate, organizing a revolutionary struggle against the existing capitalist government, while here in the U. S. S. R. we have the picture of the great labor competition of the millions of workers and peasants ready to lay down their lives for the Socialist Government.

This is the reason for the stability and firmness of the internal situation in the U. S. S. R., the instability and the unsteadiness of the internal situation in the capitalist countries.

It must be admitted that a system of economy which does not know what to do with its "surplus" output, and can only burn it, at a time when the masses are in the grip of want and unemployment, hunger and misery—such a system of economy passes the death sentence on itself.

Imperialists Speed War Tempo on World Scale

By EARL BROWDER

IT is quite clear from the events which are taking place every day, that the tempo of the development of war is speeding up very fast. The collapse of the London Economic Conference has revealed in a very sharp form how irreconcilable are imperialist antagonisms, how sharply their interests are clashing on every point.

The British-American trade war which is raging throughout the world, and which has for a long time been conducted in South America in the form of armed warfare between the South American countries, has by no means been softened as a result of the developments of the London Conference. On the contrary. In spite of the attempts which are made in the public press to indicate that in London a certain amount of general agreement has been established between London and Washington on the currency question and on other questions before the London Conference, the fact remains that the central antagonism upon which the whole conference was wrecked was precisely the war between the dollar and the pound.

The British-American antagonism is coming forward sharper than ever before in the international scene toward the development of war. The Japanese-American antagonism is also assuming a very sharp form. These antagonisms among the great powers, and the measures being adopted for meeting the world problems of capitalism, make the development of the new world war a question of the day.

* * *

THE danger of war is by no means expressed only in these sharpening main imperialist antagonisms. The sharper these antagonisms become, the stronger become the efforts of the leading capitalist statesmen to find a temporary solution in a common anti-Soviet war, to find a temporary solution of their antagonisms at the expense of the Workers' Republic.

It is by no means an accident that precisely in the last days the relations on the Eastern frontier of the Soviet Union have considerably sharpened. The attitude of the Manchurian "republic," puppet of Japan, reflecting the policies of Tokyo, has become extremely provocative. In Tokyo the newspapers are openly speaking about the necessity of annexing Eastern Siberia. We can be sure that when Japan begins to seriously take up as a practical order of business the moving across Soviet borders, that they do so in certain agreement with at least some of the Western powers. **We must not under any circumstances allow ourselves to become lax in our vigilance as to the necessity of rousing the masses for the defense of the Soviet Union merely on account of the diplomatic victories that are being won at this moment by the Soviet Union.**

When we say this we do not by any means want to underestimate the importance of these diplomatic victories of the U.S.S.R. The extension of the system of non-aggression pacts between the Soviet Union and France, and France's satellites in Eastern Europe, constitutes a definite victory for Soviet peace policy. The cancellation of the trade embargo of the British against the Soviets is another victory of Soviet diplomacy. The beginnings of organized large-scale trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and the perspective of a possible recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States in the near future as is being spoken of openly by the capitalist press are also victories. But the winning of these victories does not soften the basic forces that are operating towards bringing together the imperialist powers for a desperate war of intervention against the Soviet Union.

It is necessary for us to weigh all of these factors in their proper perspective and to understand that the war danger is really an immediate question for the masses today, that we are really operating in a world situation more explosive, more pregnant with all of the factors of world imperialist war of the most destructive character than July 1914, just before the outbreak of the last World War. The situation today is much more strained, the forces of war that have accumulated are far greater than anything that has been seen before.

This world situation is the outgrowth of the deepening of the crisis of world capitalism. This is bringing profound changes into the world relationships and into the domestic policies of the American bourgeoisie. In the United States these changes are expressed in the development of the Roosevelt "new deal."

* * *

PRECISELY at this period our August 1st demonstrations, the 19th anniversary of the outbreak of the World War, must be made the occasion for a serious mass mobilization. We must put a little bit of that feeling of the imminence of war, that feeling of apprehensiveness and alarm into our mass preparations for August 1st, that is really justified by all the facts of the world situation.

About the Anti-War Congress in New York on Labor Day. The Socialist Party and its allies have definitely decided to enter into this Anti-War Congress. They have signified their acceptance of the invitations that were issued for this Congress and they have named representatives to the preparatory committee. This serves to emphasize all the more the absolute necessity of really making a mobilization of delegates from all working class organizations to this Anti-War Congress, to really guarantee that this Congress will be an expression of a proletarian anti-war program, that it will be placed before the masses of the United States very sharp and clear, by the position of the overwhelming mass of the delegates who will come to it, the real great task of the struggle against war, that it will prevent any possibilities of the transforming of this Congress into a field of maneuvers for the social fascists on the basis of their old established policies of the Second International.

Will War Bring Back Prosperity?

By ROBERT DUNN.

Two answers are possible to the important question: Will war bring back prosperity? One answer will be given by the banker, the capitalist, and the industrialist. He will say emphatically "yes." The other answer comes from the great mass of workers and farmers. They answer, equally emphatically, "NO!"

The "prosperity" that awaits workers and farmers going to the front is—death, disease, wounds, sickness, shell shock and poison gas. This is what one section of the toiling population gets out of war. What about those who remain at home to labor in mine, mill and factory?

The Myth of High Wages

In 1918, the purchasing power of an hour's wages of the American workers as a whole was actually 20 per cent less than it had been during the period of 1890 to 1899! And the war years had shown a steady decline in the purchasing power of the hourly wage of workers, the drop in the index number being from 100 in 1913 to 92 in 1918. In 1917, the year the United States entered the war, the index figure was down to 89.

With the cost of living and prices increasing during the war period anywhere from 60 per cent to 115 per cent, a study of wages made at the close of the war by the economists, Hugh Hanna and W. J. Lauck, led them to conclude that the rise in money wages between 1914-1915 and January 1918, was only 18 per cent for anthracite miners; 26 per cent for machinists in the Philadelphia Navy Yard; 30 per cent for bituminous miners working by hand; and 34 per cent and 37 per cent respectively, for shipbuilders and pipefitters in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The rise in the building trades was only from 12 to 20 per cent. In still other industries wages had actually decreased, even during this "prosperity period," while the wages of other groups of workers remained stationary.

Disregarding the pre-war relation of wages to living costs which left the mass of workers in poverty before the war, it was found that wages ranged below the cost of living in the last six months of 1914 an average of 7 points. In 1915 they lagged an average of one point below; in 1916, one point, in 1917, 12 points below; in 1918, 6 points.

Taking the real wage figures for specific industries, we find that during the war period they were in many cases lower than they had been just before the war and some of them lower than they were 30 years before! For example, in the textile industry as a whole, we find that the purchasing power of workers' earnings was a little less during the war years, 1914-1918, than it had been during the 90's of the last century! The workers of the silk industry were 4 per cent worse off, in terms of real wages, in 1918, at the close of the war, than they had been in 1914.

Unemployment Persists in War Times

But many believe that even though the war might not bring back the mythical "high wages" of the last war period, and though it may bring heavy burdens to workers, it would at least solve the unemployment crisis. Here again the changed situation belies those who believe in the "war way" out of the crisis. First, it must be remembered that even during certain years of the last war there was an average of at least a million out of work. With 17,000,000 out of work at present, it is fantastic to claim that all these workers would be restored to their jobs by the productive (destructive) demands of war. It is true that several millions would be conscripted to work for the capitalists in killing workers of other countries at the front. But their places in the plants or on the breadlines would be taken by the millions of impoverished soldiers' wives, bankrupt farmers, child slaves and others forced to look for jobs to make up for the lost wages of the wage-earner in the trenches. And the capitalists, as usual, will employ those who will work cheapest in munition plants and elsewhere.

Besides, the vast development in machinery and the advance in capitalist rationalization must be taken into account. Even before the crisis years this process had displaced and rendered permanently unemployed some two or three millions for whom there is absolutely no chance for a job under capitalism. These rationalization schemes would become all the more widespread in wartime as maximum speed, "efficiency" and increased productivity are called for by the war staff. The technologically unemployed would not only stay jobless but would be increased in number as industry further developed its methods of doing more work with fewer workers.

Picture of a Forced Labor Forest Camp in California

From a Worker Correspondent at a CCC Camp in the California Mountains

I AM one of a company of two hundred New York City boys that was shipped to a so-called reforestation camp in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California. After having been stationed at Fort Slocum, which is a government island in Long Island Sound, for almost three months, the boys were overjoyed at the prospect of a trip to the West Coast. Fort Slocum had been just like a penal island, because of the many restrictions of personal liberty that are the result of military discipline and regimentation. "I feel like I was sold down the river," or "this place reminds me of Devils Island," were typical remarks heard there.

This dissatisfaction was not expressed more concretely because the men felt that possibly a better deal awaited them in the forest camps. It did not take very long for this illusion to be destroyed. Once aboard train we discovered that we were expected to live on corned beef hash for the duration of our journey. This nasty mess came in cans and was served to us cold, accompanied by a tin cup full of unsweetened black coffee. Two thin slices of white bread were also served us until the third day out, when it was announced that our bread ration had given out. The rest of the journey we went without bread.

We were without water for eight hours while going thru the New Mexican desert. The officers, meanwhile, had sumptuous meals served them in their private compartment. These were taken to them through the cars which the men occupied, and the sight and smell of real food did nothing to alleviate the semi-starved state of the men.

Another instance of this heartlessness was displayed by the Lieutenant during the trip. This generous capitalist lackey, after a bombardment of complaints about the lack of bread, finally got off at a station stop and ordered a dozen loaves of bread. This bread, he patronizingly stated, he was willing to sell to us at the same price per loaf as it cost him. He was fully aware that not a man among us could boast of any financial resources at the time, but with typical bourgeois contempt and disregard of those under him, he made his brutal offer. When we finally got into camp we were a mighty sick, discouraged and pitiable lot of boys.

* * *

WE have been in camp a week. Our condition is worse than it was at Fort Slocum. We are twenty-six miles from the nearest town and railroad station. Our camp is a shambles in the wilderness. We live in a semi-savage state. They are no vestiges of human comforts or necessities. The men, after the first flare of rebellion at the prison camp conditions, have relapsed into a kind of stupor which acts as a shield between them and the maddening camp life. There is no means of escape. If the men complain, the captain says, "If you are dissatisfied I shan't force you to remain here. There are two sandwiches waiting for the man who wants to go. There's the road. You can take it if you like." Small wonder the man is able to speak with such assurance. It's like sending a man into the wilderness with a club, and a loin cloth and expecting him to shift for himself. The cruelty of it! Just two sandwiches and three thousand miles to travel with a million homeless wanderers on the road. The boys remember these homeless children. We saw many of them on the trip west. Several of them hopped our train and, when seen by the trainmen, received mighty short shrift.

Thus we are placed in the position of being in between the devil and the deep blue sea. The captain has warned us that police in the nearest town have been requested to pick us up on charges of vagrancy in the event that we are seen there. According to his words, if we have the temerity to go to town we are to be fined and imprisoned, with the promise of further punishment when we get back to camp. One man who attempted to rouse the boys in protest against bad food and living conditions was singled out by the officers and given a kind of "third degree." The captain, two locies, two sergeants, the doctor, and several forest rangers mobilized into a solid phalanx and, thus fortified and feeling very courageous, approached the militant offender while he was off by himself. The officers then proceeded to lay down the law with their Sam Browne belts and holsters very much to the fore. They threatened all sorts of dire action if he did not reveal his fellow-rebels. The upshot of the matter was that the captain assembled all the men and then proceeded to lecture us in arrogant, blustering tones. He damned all malcontents and habitual sulkers, as he called them, and said he would make an example of the one he had picked on. The boy was then fined three dollars, which is 60 per cent of our monthly income, deprived of his evening meal and put on K. P. for all Sundays and holidays. That is a sample of the sort of thing awaiting us, in the event we try to improve our conditions.

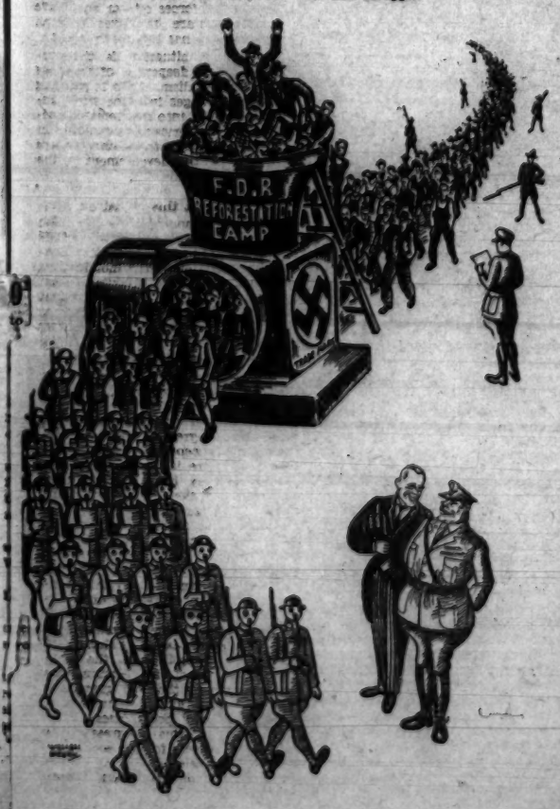
* * *

THE clearing in the forest where our camp is located is ankle-deep in loose red dirt. One cannot walk a step without kicking up a dense, suffocating cloud of dust. The effect is nerve-racking and physically, it makes us feel like lung cases with coughing and spitting constantly going on. From the day of our arrival we have worked in the forests from 8 a. m. to 5 in the evening. Federal Foresters are in charge of this work. The labor is of the most exhausting kind. The men are so tired after a day's work that they can only think of seeking the dingy cot we are provided with. The Foresters hound us at work, as though they were foremen on a contract job paying the men sixteen dollars a day. They state they are ordered to keep us constantly on the go, although confidentially they reveal there is no sense to our labors.

There's a Polish lad who talks about the letter he's going to write his folks back in the East. "I'll tell 'em all about this lousy camp!" he whimpers.

Later, in the evening, I go to sick call. Half the camp is there. No one has a normal stomach. Everyone needs a physic. The rotten grub is hard to digest and constipation is general. Most of the boys are pasty-faced and dull-eyed. It makes no difference that this is the famed California climate. Under such living conditions as we have to put up with any but the most robust would soon be feeling sick. There is a fellow who has had his neck nicked by an ax. Just a bit more and his throat would have been cut. Still others with ax injuries.

Such are the conditions we labor under. This is the manner in which Mr. Roosevelt helps the unemployed, all for a dollar a day. This company of 200 city boys calls upon you workers to help us in the struggle for better conditions of labor, union wages, useful work in the city we come from, and the removal of the War Department from participation in any and all unemployed work. Either that or unemployed insurance. The sons of workers must not be forced to undergo such miserable treatment. We implore you to pass the word and carry on the struggle.



"And We Thought You Were Coming For Our Eviction"

By BELLA MILLER

FIVE steep flights up in one of the old red-brick tenement houses on the East Side of 28th Street, no one seemed to answer to my knock on the door.

I folded the leaflet in half and slipped it under the door. When I reached the other end of the narrow, long, dimly-lit hall, the door where I had left the leaflet opened and a young boy's voice called out:

"Ma—am, here it is, the eviction!"

"Oh, dear me," cried the mother, a small flat-breasted woman, apparently young.

Her careworn face brightened with relief when I informed her that it wasn't going to be an eviction.

"You are the investigator from the Relief Bureau?" she asked apologetically. From the bedroom there came the cries of a very young infant.

"I am from the Unemployed Council of this neighborhood," I told her and her face again assumed a worried expression. She was disappointed.

"And I thought you were the investigator. It is over a month since we registered at the Relief Bureau and no one has showed up yet. And we been waiting and waiting these long weeks."

"And I thought this was the eviction," said the boy. "We been expecting the eviction."

"I got three of them," went on the mother in a hopeless voice. "Johnny is ten, Martin eight and my baby Anne is four months old. And I got no milk for her. Cannot nurse her. I lost my milk when baby was only six weeks old. Got scared from the sheriff when he came to put us out on the street. My husband was janitor for eight years down on West St. We lived in a basement. He took sick and could not work. He lost his job. We had no money for rent. The Relief stopped paying our rent, so we were put out, all of us with the three kids, and my baby, only six weeks old then."

* * *

UNTIL a month ago the husband had two day's work a week, when they registered at the Relief Bureau. So Johnny got himself a shoe-shine box and brings in a few pennies a day, on which the mother manipulates the household.

"I got twenty-five cents in one day, last week. Ma-am, didn't I?" He said proudly.

The candle, which provided the light for the kitchen, was dripping fast. The gas had never been turned on. Johnny brings up some wood from the street and that's the fuel for whatever cooking is done.

* * *

Johnny's frame is narrow and ricksty, his arms pale and thin, yet this little bit of humanity carries on its frail childish shoulders all the burdens that poverty and misery have cast on him in full measure. "Eviction" — the nightmare of thousands and millions of jobless workers in this country today, has also become the nightmare of thousands of little Johnnies.

Tomorrow Johnny, the breadearner, will not be able to go out with his shoe-shine box. He is to mind his baby sister. His mother, together with thousands of others, is going out to storm the Home Relief Bureau—for immediate relief.

The Whisper Roars!

By ERICH WEINERT

(English Version by Milton Howard)

The following poem is based upon the original German verse written by Erich Weinert, one of the leading revolutionary writers of present-day Germany, who has mastered the difficult art of forging passionate revolutionary poetry out of materials provided by the day-to-day political events about him. The English version of Weinert's poem is not a close translation, but rather a free transcription of it.

The whisper rises to a roar!
Worker, don't you hear it?
It is the cry of the Hounds of War!
Worker, don't you hear it?

The factories of coal and steel—whisper!

From London, Tokio, Warsaw, Berlin,
From New York, Prague, Bucharest,
From the chemical factories of the continents,
Comes a whisper which rises to a roar!

Worker, don't you hear it?

The hum is heard—of dollars, of cannon
Of armored plate, of bullets and gas.
Night after night, the armored tanks roll,
Machine guns for Poland
For Roumania, hand grenades!
Against the workers' Red Army
The World-fascist brigades!
Into the field the armies are hurled
Against the working class of the world!

Against you, against you, Worker, the guns are turned!
Remember, remember, the last War of the World!

Again will the gas tear blood from your lungs?

Worker! Farmer! The day is here.
The shrill war trumpets sound the attack
Against the Workers' Fatherland they go.
Seize the guns—beat them back!
Crush under heel the Fascist bands.
Set the world in flame!

Upon every mine and factory wall
Plant the workers' flag of Red!
From the ashes of War
Before our battle-flaming eyes
A Socialist world will rise!

Chinese Writers Use War Themes In Recent Novels

By WALT CARMON

REVOLUTIONARY literature continues to grow in China despite the violent oppression of Kuomintang reaction. The activities of leading revolutionary writers united in the Chinese League of Left Writers (Chinese Section of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers) extends not only into books, magazines and daily newspapers, but into the theatre and the cinema as well.

Two volumes of collected articles, "Three Rooms" and "Two Hearts" by Lu Sin, have been published. These include all the articles by this leading revolutionary writer written since 1930. They are an attack against the bourgeois "New Moon" group, imperialism and feudalism in literature.

Of great importance to revolutionary literature has been the publication of two new books by Mau-tung: a novel, "Midnight," dealing with the war between Chang-kai-shek and Feng-hue-hsiang, and a volume of short stories, "Spring Silkworms," on the ruin of Chinese agriculture.

Soviet Translations Issued

Among other volumes issued were "The Line of the Outpost" by the young writer Sha-ting; "Wan-bao-shang" by Li-hueh-ing; a collection of stories, "The Banquet" by Ting-Ling (who was recently murdered by Shanghai police); and the novel "One Year," and a book of short stories, "The Bee," both by Chang-tiang.

Of interest also are the translations of Soviet writers. Two collections: "Shu-Tsin" and "A Day's Work," translated by the noted Lu Sin, include 20 Soviet writers. Among other translations issued were: "October," by Yakovlev, "Armored Train," by Ivanov, and "Brusski," by Panferov.

Chinese Theatre and Cinema

This year the Chinese League of Left Theatres stepped beyond the limits of "Blue Blouse," agit-prop performances in workers' districts and schools. Some months ago bourgeois circles of Shanghai organized concerts and performances for the benefit of refugees from Manchuria. The League of Left Theatres took quick advantage of this.

The majority of theatrical performances staged were given by the League of Left Theatres and they drew large and enthusiastic audiences. Among the plays were "A Friend At War" (dealing with the Shanghai War of the reactionary 19th Army) and "The Alarm" (on the Japanese invasion of Manchuria), both by the noted Chinese revolutionary playwright Tiang-Hanl.

War Preparations as Shown In Recent Hollywood Films

By DAVID PLATT.

SINCE the beginning of 1933, Hollywood has become, more than ever since the World War, intensely conscious of its purpose as a powerful instrument in the hands of the ruling class for preparing the masses of workers who go to the movies for the coming world war. Dozens upon dozens of films—newsreels, shorts, features—have been produced, in the last six months particularly, that condone and sanctify war as an ennobling heritage of the human race forever to continue. In fact the battlefield has come to represent in films a field for stirring adventure, action, romance, at the end of which are the medals, glory, roses and the rest of the claptrap familiar by now to moviegoers.

That a stronger alignment of Hollywood forces with the Roosevelt administration; similar to the collaboration effected during the World War under the Wilson administration, was expected and desired on the part of the film industry is evident in the following statement which appeared in the Film Daily (March 4, 1933), a powerful voice in the industry:

"The entire make-up of the president denotes an individual who will be entirely sympathetic to the aims and purposes of the motion picture industry . . . it is up to the industry to see that he is intelligently contacted and advised on our problems . . . he has advisors in practically every field of economic activity . . . why not an official film advisor . . . we are certain he would welcome such co-operation."

Real evidence of this co-operation was not long forthcoming. Shortly after Roosevelt assumed power in Washington, the first of the definitely American Fascist films made its appearance. On March 31, with a grand flourish of fanfare, "Gabriel Over the White House," bearing the official endorsement of the Roosevelt administration, began to spread its wings across the country, with its plan for the militarization of the unemployed, later actually carried out as the Reforestation Plan, and its vicious pro-war propaganda and attack on the working class. Further proof of this closely-knit alignment is the fact that Roosevelt, at a private showing of the film at the White House before it was released to the public, demanded that the episode showing America at war with Japan be eliminated entirely from the films this sequence was never included in the final version. Later the Navy Department also prohibited Metro Goldwyn Mayer's production of "Sky Man," a film based on the crash of the dirigible Akron, because they did not want any further publicity or notoriety on the mysterious case which probably involved many high official heads. Such are the methods of the ruling class!

"SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT FOR YOUR PEOPLE"

In an open letter to Roosevelt, which appeared shortly before his inauguration, the producers of "Gabriel Over the White House" wrote: "It is the delight of M. G. M. to usher in your administration with splendid entertainments for your people. It will be a well entertained nation that views in the coming weeks: "Rasputin and the Empress," "Hell Below," "Today We Live," "The White Sister," "Gabriel Over the White House." And to these can be added "Looking Forward," "Men Must Fight," "Prosperity," "Storm at Daybreak," all M. G. M. productions.

Here we have several typical Hollywood jingoistic and demagogic films, aimed to "entertain" the masses. The first is one of the subtlest anti-Soviet films ever made—in which the Russian revolutionary workers are slandered to create sympathy for the Roman-offs; the second was made in conjunction with the U. S. Navy and glorifies submarine warfare; the next two reveal war as the supreme adventure of life; "Gabriel Over the White House" is Yankee jingoism at its loudest. "Looking Forward" is another film bearing Roosevelt's endorsement, a film that suggests that since the crisis has both workers and bosses in its coils, the simplest thing would be for them to unite to find a way out for their "mutual" crisis. "Men Must Fight" is propaganda pure and simple for war, especially when the "defense" of the (American) nation is at stake. "Prosperity" is strong ballyhoo against the depression. "Storm at Daybreak" is war-war-war-glorious war!

These are the stupefying poisons that Hollywood and Washington are passing on to the workers in the form of "entertainment." There is no mistaking the intent of these films; they are an integral part of the program of the Roosevelt administration and the ruling class for beating down the growing resistance of the masses to unemployment and hunger, by trickery, demagogy and all the other means at the disposal of the government, and preparing the workers for the complete acceptance of war as a matter of fact not to be disputed. And in the moving picture the bosses have found their most effective bludgeon!

* * *

THIS same M. G. M. company is now working on the film "Soviet," which is supposed to be a sympathetic study of present-day Russia. The director of this picture is Frank Capra, who directed "Washington Merry Go Round," the recent movie slandering the bonus marchers, insinuating that they were panhandlers, etc.; the "stars" of "Soviet" are Wallace Beery, Clark Gable and Jean Harlow. With this array of talent there is no doubt that "Soviet" will present a pretty distorted picture of the Soviet Union, with probably a mad chase across Siberia, with the villain slightly in the lead at the climax!

* * *

MORE dangerous in intent, however, is the film about the Soviet Union being made by that liar and hypocrite, the explorer, Carveth Wells, and which is soon to be released. Wells is responsible for some of the filthiest and most idiotic slanders ever made against the Soviet Union, and no doubt his film also will present as deranged a picture of Russian workers and peasants as his twisted imagination can arouse. All these Anti-Soviet films are an important link in the chain of pro-war propaganda.

But M. G. M. is only one of the companies in Hollywood following the leadership of the New Deal Administration. A high movie official, James R. Grainger, expresses pretty adequately the sentiments of the motion picture industry when he states the industry "will assist the Roosevelt administration to the utmost of its ability in bringing about a reconstruction of our present national economic situation. **This can best be accomplished by maintaining the morale of the mass population by furnishing it with wholesome entertainment within the reduced budgets of our American population."** And by maintaining the morale of the mass population, they mean the production and exhibition of films like "Mussolini Speaks," "India Speaks," "So This Is Africa," "Bitter Tea of General Yen," "Cavalcade," "Pilgrimage," "Song of the Eagle," "Eagle and the Hawk," "Red Meat" (life of Theodore Roosevelt), "Heroes for Sale" (formerly "Breadline"), "Buy America," "New Deal," "Inflation," "This Is America," and countless other pro-war, anti-working class films that the masses have been forced bitterly to chew.

But the fact that workers are more and more loudly protesting within the movie theatres against war films and Roosevelt's raw deals, is a sure indication that the U. S. Government is going to have a tough job on its hands trying to compel workers to support the next imperialist war and a sure indication that workers will not accept Junger and fascism peaceably.

WATERFRONT STREET

A STORY
By Alan Calmer

NEB sat on the pipe railing watching the water swish against the side of the pier. The harbor dirt left wet marks on the concrete piles. Neb stared straight down into the green-stained water. It was getting dark. The harbor water tossed and shook like a man trying to sleep on a hot night. A storm seemed to be coming up.

Nobody seemed to notice it. The other men were leaning over the rail looking out into the bay. They were watching the submarines lined up at the end of the pier. The boats were small and thin. But they were sharp and pointed too, and they looked as if they meant business.

Autos began parking along Recreation Pier. Families and couples got out. They went up to the guards at the gate and handed them tickets or something. Then they walked out to the end of the pier. They got on the deck of the biggest submarine and walked back and forth looking at a lot of things.

Everybody seemed to be coming to look at the submarines. Everybody in town seemed to know about them. The back page of the morning paper that Neb had taken out of the corner ashcan was full of the story of their arrival.

Neb turned his back to the water and looked across the big wide street. All the guys who were hanging around Waterfront St. were watching from the distance. Some of the guys he had met at the Anchorage were standing on the other corner jabbing. It was almost dark and it started to cool off a little.

"MORE SUCKERS"

A flat truck pulled up to the corner and a couple of fellows hopped off. The driver backed the truck right up to the pipe railing. A girl was sitting next to him. She looked Jewish. More suckers to see the submarines, Neb thought.

But they stayed right there for a while and talked among themselves. Neb couldn't make out what they were saying. Hell, he wasn't interested anyway.

Just as he started to turn around again and watch the submarines, one of the guys jumped back on the truck and began hollering. In a few minutes a bunch of fellows came over to listen to him.

Neb was a quiet guy and he didn't like crowds, so he moved farther down the street. He caught some of the things the fellow was saying. The guy had an eagle-beak but he didn't look like a Jew.

"My dad fought in the Spanish-American War," Neb heard him say, "and my gran' dad fought in the Civil War, so you can't say I'm a furriner. I was across in the World War, too. Let me tell you men, when we went over there we were mowed down like rats. We didn't even have time to finish off our buddies. Y'know what that meant, men? Once we . . ."

THE space between Neb and the crowd was already filled. A lot of new people were coming up and Neb couldn't make out what the speaker was saying. By the time the crowd got settled down again the speech was almost over.

". . . and I'm tellin' you, men, as a World War vet'rin, that if you don't want to be mowed down like rats in the next war, you've got to organize behind . . ."

Oh, the hell with it, Neb thought as more people drowned out what the guy was saying. He moved away from the crowd. He slouched over the railing with the top pipe against his empty stomach. He looked out into the bay without seeing anything and dreamt of the time when three meals a day didn't mean a thing to him.

The next speaker was the girl he had seen on the truck. He couldn't hear her at all and he didn't half try. She looked like a little spitfire and the crowd gave her a big hand.

He could hear the next guy all right. He bellowed like a bull. His voice travelled across the wide street, hit the red-brick fronts on the other side and echoed back. He swung his fists and beat his breast. He made Neb turn his head and listen.

"WE FIGHT THE WAR!"

He was a short, stocky guy and he told a good story. He was no fake, either. "When we sailed up the Yangtzi River," he roared, "the first thing that struck our eyes was big oil tanks with Standard Oil

"It couldn't be a joint."

Company written in large letters across them. Yeah. That's who we were fighting for, the Morgans and the Rockefellers. They're the ones who profit by a war. We're the ones who fight the war. Yeah. Many's the time . . ."

A long line of freight cars rattled down Waterfront Street. They made a helluva racket. The speaker matched his voice against them, bellowing louder. Ten minutes later another line of cars came down the other way. They looked like the same ones that had gone up. The sailor bellowed louder. Right after that a brass band leading hundreds of children with American flags marched past and turned into Recreation Pier. By this time the sailor's voice was cracked and he ended in a whisper. Neb wanted to join in the clapping when he finished. He didn't do it, but he didn't move away from the crowd either.

He listened to the chairman who was giving a spiel like a circus ballyhooer. "Friends and fellow workers," he sang out, "the last speaker fer dis eve'n will be Comrade R-r-r-r-r of the Com'nist Party who will tell you why dese submarines are tied up here. While he is speakin' Comrade B-u-r-r-r will draw pikt'chures about the war right before yer eyes."

Neb hadn't noticed it before. The Jewish truck driver had just finished rigging up a piece of board with white paper on it and a little dinky electric bulb at the top. He helped up a little fellow with red hair who started to make thick black lines on the paper.

* * *

THE crowd moved in closer to the center and hemmed Neb in. A lot of kids began to stand on their toes to see the drawing. A man right next to Neb lifted a kid on his shoulders. The kid held his arms around the man's neck.

Neb was a quiet guy and he didn't like crowds, and kids either, so he moved back again. He wanted to see the drawings but so did everybody else so he stayed where he was.

As far away as he was he could still hear the new speaker. He heard hard plain English. The speaker didn't holler and yet his voice reached Neb sharp and clear. In a few minutes Neb got a good idea of why the meeting was being held. War was, as Neb's father had told him many a time—how was it he used to put it?—war was a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. The submarines had been tied up here to make the people patriotic. The bosses needed another war to make more profits and this was one of the ways of getting the people ready. It was up to the workers to stop this war. Neb got this much in a few minutes even though his empty stomach made it hard for him to listen.

He was trying to take it all in, when somebody brushed past him. It was a loud-mouthed dame who was walking with a sailor who must have come off one of the submarines. Right behind them came another couple.

"LET'S SEE WHAT IT'S ABOUT"

"Let's see what the circus's about," Neb heard the first sailor say. He looked like he was cock-eyed. So was the dame in the lemon-colored dress who was with him. They pushed their way into the crowd. They started making a lot of wisecracks that Neb didn't hear. They kept bursting out with a lot of dirty laughs. The crowd started to shush them but they didn't quiet down much. The second sailor was trying to be funny too. He put his hands on the sides of his mouth and hollered something at the speaker.

They seemed to make the speaker good and sore. He stopped for a minute. "If you'll listen, friends," he said in an angry voice, "you'll learn something."

"Hell, he wasn't interested anyway."

He started to go on with his speech, but somebody came through the crowd and whispered something to him. The speaker turned again to the crowd.

"I'm glad to see that some of the men on the submarines have heard our message and have come over to the meeting tonight," he said. The whole crowd turned away from the drawing board and looked at the sailors. "What was you question again, friend?" he asked. "I didn't hear it. If you'll repeat it, I'll be glad to try to answer it for you."

The sailor seemed to be a little sorry now that he had said anything. But his pal jabbed him in the ribs and said something to him. He hollered out again. Neb couldn't make him out. Neither could the speaker. But somebody relayed the question up to the truck platform.

"Our friend wants to know this," the speaker said. "He wants to know why it is that if Soviet Russia is the only country that wants peace, why does it have the largest standing army in the world?" Everybody watched the sailors who didn't look so cocksy now.

* * *

NEB listened carefully as the speaker explained how the other countries surrounded Russia and were looking for an excuse to attack her while Russia wanted peacefully to continue to build Socialism and that she kept an army only for defense.

By this time the sailors didn't feel so high and mighty. They had shut up. One of the girls tried to drag them away, but the sailor who was sober wouldn't go.

"Now understand, friends," the speaker continued, "we're not against you just because you work on one of those submarines. After all, who are you? Are you sons of rich millionaires? Do you ride around in Pierce Arrows? If you did, you wouldn't be scrubbing floors and washing decks . . ."

The crowd burst out laughing. Neb found himself laughing with them. The sailors got sore. Neb was glad that the joke was on them. The drunken one looked like he wanted to fight. But Neb noticed that a tough bunch of guys had moved close to him. The girl in the yellow dress started pulling him away.

The speaker quickly quieted the crowd. "Don't misunderstand us, friends," he continued. "We're not against you, just because you work on one of those submarines. Your fathers are workers like us. You're workers. You belong to the working class. In spite of everything you may say, you belong to us, the working class, not to them (he pointed towards the submarines), not to the officers who belong to the boss class." He raised his voice. "Everybody in favor of solidarity with our working class brothers, the sailors, say 'Aye!'"

* * *

THE crowd thundered their approval. Even Neb joined in. The speaker stepped down. The drunken sailor was already past the crowd. The other one was still in the crowd. Neb saw a clean looking fellow talking to the sailor. "All you sailors and longshoremen who want t'fight fer better condishuns," reeled off the chairman, "come an' join the G-r-r-r-r B-u-r-r-r-r Union at 400 Waterfront Street . . ." The meeting was over and the crowd began to scatter.

Neb was still leaning against the rail. He watched the sailor who was still talking to the longshoreman. He saw them walk across the street with the sailor's girl. They walked into a store. It couldn't be a joint, Neb decided.

Neb walked up to the next corner, crossed the street and walked down again. On the window of the store he read — **Marine Workers Industrial Union**—in crude red letters.

Neb was a quiet guy. He didn't make friends easy. He always kept to himself. He had always gone his own way. He stopped for a second, then walked up the street and down again. He stopped once more when he reached the place and then kept on going. Soon as he got something to eat tomorrow he was going to go into the place and sign up.

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JULY 29, 1933

WAR DANGER SHARPENS DAILY. FIGHT WAR, FASCISM AUG. 1st

BRITAIN SIGNS FINANCE PACT WITH DOMINIONS AS TRADE WAR GROWS BITTER

Prepares Against U. S. For Fiercer Fights For Markets; Threatens Higher Tariffs As World Conference Breaks Up

LONDON, July 28.—Hardly had the echoes of long speeches promising international co-operation died away, than Great Britain, America's leading imperialist rival issued a statement today, signed by England and the colonies, which makes it very clear that Britain is preparing for the next stages in the imperialist trade war for world markets.

The statement announces the formation of a pact between Britain, all her colonies and dominions for the maintenance of a fixed and uniform currency policy within the entire British Empire. The pact emphasizes that the British will attempt to keep the value and movements of the pound entirely independent of the franc or dollar. And it will be completely off the gold standard.

This pact is Britain's answer to Roosevelt's aggressive refusal to yield one inch of England's desire for some fixed ratio between the pound and the dollar, a ratio which would have robbed the United States of the temporary advantages given her in the international markets by the depreciating dollar.

Britain now answers Roosevelt's avowed intention to go right ahead with his policy of inflation and the most aggressive drive for foreign markets with the announcement that she will in turn go right ahead with the formation of an anti-American financial group.

And as the first step in the formation of this group, Britain by this latest pact, attempts to make sure of her own Dominions and possessions.

It is significant that Canada has signed the pact, since Premier Bennett of Canada, had originally favored Roosevelt's open inflationary policies. Canada had been in recent months maneuvering for some trade agreements with the United States which would restore some of the trade between the two countries lost as a result of the Ottawa agreements between Canada and Great Britain. The announcement of Canada's participation in the pact means that Britain has momentarily recovered her grip on the Canadian markets against the United States.

The Economic Conference, and the fight between the pound and the dollar, was merely the reflection of the British-American battle for markets. With the complete collapse of the conference, the race for the erection of ever higher trade barriers, tariffs, etc. which went on even during the sessions of the conference, will now break out more violently than ever. The French government has already begun it by imposing even higher duties on American goods than ever before.

The most unmistakable announcement of coming international trade and tariff wars is the statement made today by Neville Chamberlain, Britain's leading delegate to the conference, who replied to Secretary of State Hull's proposal for some sort of lowering tariffs by stating:

"It will be borne in mind that the United Kingdom tariff is still in the stage of construction. The United Kingdom delegation could not therefore accept a position which stereotyped the present differences between the level of protection existing between the United Kingdom and the other countries."

In these words, Chamberlain makes no bones about Britain's intentions to keep on raising her tariffs against the United States.

As the conference was brought to its inept and helpless close, the speeches of the various delegates revealed that the conflicts and contradictions among the capitalist countries, which the conference was to solve, are more intensely involved than ever. A typical example was the speech of Dr. Schacht, Hitler's representative, who made a thinly veiled plea for colonies for Germany. He suggested that the Bank of International Settlements, ostensibly established as a financial institution, might be used for the purpose of exploiting the "backward countries."

The Soviet delegate, Maisky, who yesterday revealed the bankruptcy of the capitalist attempts to overcome the crisis, today stated that the results of the conference were "precisely zero." Then he made the delegates exceedingly uncomfortable by reminding them of the statement which they had all endorsed before the conference, which admitted that if the conference failed, then:

"The whole system of international finance would be shaken to its foundations, standards of living would be lowered, and the social system as we know it can hardly survive."

JOHN REED CLUBS OPEN CONFERENCE

NEW YORK. — Delegates from seven John Reed Clubs and from several other cultural organizations in the East will open a two-day regional conference today, in preparation for the national John Reed Club Conference early in September.

A similar conference of John Reed Clubs on the Pacific coast is being held simultaneously in San Francisco and next week-end the clubs of the middle-western area will meet in Chicago, with delegates from the New York conference.

Delegates from the New York, Boston, New Haven, Hartford, Paterson, Philadelphia and Baltimore clubs, and from other organizations in Newark, Bridgeport, New London and other cities will attend the New York conference.

S. P. FOLLOWERS FORCE VOTE FOR UNITED FRONT

D.C. Congress Supports Aug. 1 Against Leaders

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Against the decision of the Socialist-organized Continental Congress of last May, and over the vigorous opposition of Marx Lewis, Washington leader of the Socialist Party, the local branch of the Continental Congress voted to seat Communist and International Labor Defense delegates, to support the anti-war demonstration Aug. 1st and to support National Scottsboro Day, August 22.

The decisions were reached after a sharp struggle on the floor, the worker, farmer, and war veteran delegates voting by an overwhelming majority against their leaders.

Marx Lewis complained on the floor that he was not given sufficient notice and had not been able to bring enough people to the meeting to vote down the resolution; that is, that he had not had time to pack the meeting. After Lewis had mumbled something about the "splitting tactics of the Communists," Geraci, his right-hand man, resigned from the Congress, showing who were the splitters.

The meeting voted to send a speaker to the August 1st demonstration, and elected two delegates to the arrangements committee for National Scottsboro day.

'More Babes for Army' Drive Opened by Nazis

BERLIN, July 28.—Wilhelm Frick, Prussian Minister of the Interior, inaugurated today the Nazi campaign for a higher birth rate to build a powerful Nazi army.

"In the time of Frederick the Great the cry was "the king needs soldiers," he said, at a meeting of "experts" on population and race policy, "and it is so now.

"The state has a right to demand from those who till the soil that they shall produce healthy offspring and plenty of them."

WINGS OF IMPERIALISM — By Ellis

WORLD WAR COST 13,000,000 LIVES

Losses Three Times 19th Century Total

As in every imperialist war, the chief sufferers in the World War of 114 were the laboring masses, the workers and farmers. The following outstanding facts and figures about the imperialist war of 1914, further serve to drive home this point:

	Known Dead	Wounded or Missing	Prisoners
For all countries	9,998,711	20,297,551	5,982,000
U. S. A.	126,000	234,300	4,913

Since, according to the historian, E. L. Bogart, at least half of those reported "missing" can be counted among the dead, the total number of casualties of those directly connected with the war is swollen to about **thirteen million persons.**

The nine wars which took place during the nineteenth century resulted in the loss of nearly 4 1-2 million people in slightly more than 13,000 days. The World War, however, in about 1,500 days saw the death of nearly **three times the number killed in the nineteenth century wars.**

Out of a reported total of 69,540 United States Army casualties (other than battlefield deaths) 62,000 died as a result of diseases and 4,503 as a result of accidents.

Don't forget the Daily Worker Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park on July 30. Be there with all your friends!

Workers Report Plants Speed War Production

Steel Mills Reduce Staff While They Increase Speed-up to Increase Output

Kenosha Plants Busy On Cots for Army

(By a Worker Correspondent)

KENOSHA, Wis.—Must inform you that Simmons Mfg. Company is making army cots for government. And "Allen A" is making Army socks.

The American Brass Company "Anaconda" has put on close to 700 men in the last few weeks, but can't say what the brass is used for, as it is shipped out, and we do not know where it goes.

The McWhite Rope Company has a big order for cable from the government, but don't know what they do with it.

Building Electrical Apparatus for Navy

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co., Southern Blvd. & 144th St., Bronx, Ward-Leonard Co., South St., Mount Vernon, both manufacture electrical apparatus for battleships, etc. Recently receiving larger orders and expect more in the near future. Sales manager of second concern came from tour of Middle West and reports heightened activity in their industry mostly due to War Department orders.

Steel Mills Fire Men But Speed War Output

(By a Worker Correspondent)

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Steel mills of Johnstown continue their output of war material, but have laid some of the workers off and are speeding up the workers that remain on the job. The back-to-work program is not going so well at this place. Only very few have returned to work without some one being laid off in their stead.

War-Time Sizes Used By Rolling Steel Mill

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GARY, Ind.—In the steel plant at Indiana Harbor they are rolling steel in the same moulds that were used during the last war. These moulds are 3 1-2 and 4 1-2 inches in diameter and 80 to 120 feet long. They are supposed to be for axles and crank shafts for the Buick Motor Company at Flint, Mich. Several workers were of the opinion that the Buick Co. would not be using that type of steel nor in such large quantities as they are turning out. This same type of material was used during the last war for ammunition.

SPAIN ASKS FOR TRADE WITH USSR

Address Recognition Statement to M. Litvinov

MADRID, July 28.—Declaring that the Spanish government "impelled by a desire for consolidating the general peace and re-establishing friendly relations between the people of Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recognizes de facto and de jure the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as the only legal and sovereign government," Minister of State Fernando de Los Rios in a message to Maxim Litvinov, officially established diplomatic relations.

This makes Spain the twentieth nationto recognize the U. S. S. R. The Spanish government is in close alliance with France, and the latest move was undoubtedly inspired by the signing of a non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and France.

The Spanish declaration to Litvinov urges the quick establishment of trade relations and the interchange of ambassadors.

"It is a fact that Lenin brought to light once more the revolutionary content of Marxism which had been glossed over by the opportunists of the Second International. Leninism originated and grew strong in conflict with the opportunism of the Second International —a conflict essential to success in the struggle against capitalism."

(Stalin).

Workers of N. Y. Mobilized for the Anti-Nazi Week

Intensive Drive Begins Monday for Funds for Defense and Relief of Victims of Hitler Terror Regime

NEW YORK, July 28.—A week's intensive drive of Anti-Fascist protest and to raise a fund for the defense and relief for victims of German fascism begins in New York Monday.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY THE WEEK WILL BE FROM AUGUST 7 TO 14.

Daily Worker readers in hundreds of cities where no movement of protest and relief to aid Hitler fascist victims has as yet been established, are called upon to give their cooperation in organizing a Committee of Protest Against Hitler Fascism and for Aid to Victims.

Establish a rank and file committee of action, visit organizations, participate in the August collection drive to help save the lives of Thaelmann, Torgler and other class-war prisoners in Germany.

Write to the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 75 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for material and directions.

All workers' organizations in New York have mobilized their memberships to take part in the drive. Hundreds of workers will be needed, and all workers, intellectuals, all enemies of fascism are called on to report to their organizations or to the City Anti-Fascist Committee, 75 Fifth Avenue, for material and directions.

Following the International Labor Defense, Workers International Relief, workers' clubs, cultural organizations, and many other workers and liberal groups, the City Committee of the International Workers Order, Workers' Clubs and Workers' Children's Schools announced today that they were mobilizing the members of their organizations to take part in the drive.

* * *

BUENOS AIRES, July 28.—The workers of Argentina will go out in a general strike if 100 German fascist agents, reported coming here to conduct fascist propaganda, are allowed to land, the Labor and University Federations announced in a joint communication today.

Argentina has a large population of German origin, and is the principal German market in South America. Since the war it has been a center of commercial struggle between Great Britain and Germany.

CANTON FIGHTS NANKING DEAL

Army to Halt British Concession

CANTON, China, July 28.—The Canton Council today sent an army to prevent the British Arnhold Company from starting operations in the mines of Kiangsi. The British company had bought a concession from the Nanking government.

The Canton government, in South China, declared that the mines are already operated by Chinese capitalists, employing 10,000 workers.

This is another struggle of American against British imperialists for the exploitation of China. The Nanking government favors British capital, while the Canton government is supported by American financiers.

China Protests French Seizure of 9 Islands

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The Nanking government is preparing to protest the seizure by France of nine groups of islands in the South China Sea, between French Indo-China and the Philippines. Chinese fishermen have occupied these islands for many years.

The Japanese government also announced that it was considering a protest to France, which sent two warships to take over the islands a few days ago.

BONDS OF SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN ON SALE HERE

Offer Remarkable Safety Features; Backed by U.S.S.R.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Practically the only bonds that are still on a gold basis are being offered for sale now in this country by Soviet American Securities Corporation. They are the 7 per cent bonds of the Soviet Union, issued as part of the financial backing of the Second Five Year Plan.

The bonds are remarkable for their safety and for several unique features. In the first place, the bonds are actually on a gold basis, being based upon the gold ruble. All payments of interest which is at the high rate of 7 per cent are made in the currency of the country where the bond is bought, or any currency the purchaser chooses, the collections being made through almost all of the large banks in the United States.

Rising in Value

As a result of the fact that the Soviet Bonds are on a gold basis, while the American dollar is off the gold standard and is depreciating, the value of Soviet Bonds has increased rapidly during the last three months; rising from the offering price of $51.45 to the present quotation of about $71.69.

As the American dollar drops in value the price of the Soviet bonds rises. If Roosevelt uses his power to cut the gold content of the dollar in half, then the price of the Soviet bonds will be $103.

Redeemable After One Year

Another extraordinary feature of the bonds which gives them unusual safety for investment is the fact that the Soviet Government guarantees to buy back on demand any or all bonds bought by individuals one year after they have been purchased. The Soviet Government will pay the par value of the bonds (100 gold rubles or its equivalent plus the accrued interest. This repurchase feature occurs very rarely in the sale of ordinary bonds in this country, and is an expression of the Soviet Union's guarantee of the bonds.

The bonds are a direct obligation of the Soviet Union, and are guaranteed by the Soviet Union, practically the only government which has not defaulted one penny of its debt obligations.

The money from these bonds sales will be used by the Soviet Union in the building of the Second Five Year Plan.

The price of the bonds varies with the fluctuations of the dollar, the latest quotation being about $71 per bond.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Soviet American Securities Corporation, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Over 40,000,000 workers and peasants in the Soviet Union have bought these bonds.

TOLL ROADS FOR GERMANY

BERLIN, July 28.—The Fascist cabinet has approved a plan to build a network of toll roads throughout Germany, employing forced labor. This was one of Hitler's pet projects, but the cabinet has not yet worked out a way to finance it.

The scheme has been put into the hands of the Reichsbahn, the German railway system, to be carried out under the supervision of the government.

Socialist Party Deceives Workers, Disrupts Struggles, Preparing for War

By MORRIS PITMAN.

Nineteen years ago the parties of the Second International dropped their last revolutionary pretensions and sold themselves like prostitutes each to their own bourgeoisie at the outbreak of the war.

Only two years previously, their international leaders had signed the Basle manifesto against war, inspired by Lenin. In it they pledged themselves to struggle with all their energies against war, and when war broke out to utilize the crisis created by the war to arouse the people and thereby hasten the downfall of capitalist class rule.

At the outbreak of war the workers, unprepared and unorganized against war, were herded into battalions and sent to their death, while their leaders assured their bourgeoisie of their loyalty, and proved it by declaring to their followers in each country that this was a special war, a war "in defense of the fatherland," a "war to end war."

What are the Socialist Parties doing today, when the grimmest reality in the world, grimmer yet than the misery of the crisis which is its prelude, is the imminence of a new world war, infinitely greater and more frightful than the last?

Capitalism Rushing Toward War

The unprecedented scale and tempo of the war preparations of every capitalist country, with the United States in the forefront, testify to the fact that the only capitalist hope of a way out of the crisis is a redivision of the world, the vain hope of a temporary rescue of the winner at the expense of the vanquished.

Only those consciously trying to cover up the war danger could fail to see the meaning of the ruthless economic war of each capitalist country against all others, with the United States and Great Britain as the chief antagonists; could fail to see the meaning of the bitter rivalries which have turned many countries into armed camps; could fail to see the sharp antagonism between America and Japan; could fail to see how deeply American imperialism is involved in every major conflict in the world today; could fail to see above all how for capitalism the logical effort to resolve these manifold contradictions lies in a concerted attack on the Soviet Union, to win back for capitalist exploitation the wealth and man-power of the land where the workers have abolished crises with exploitation, and are victoriously building socialism.

The Socialist parties are following today the same tactics of minimizing the danger of war, supporting war preparations, preventing struggles, now adding open provocation against the Soviet Union, all under a thick fog of anti-war expressions.

Words About the Last, Nothing About the Next, War

It is thus that must be understood the various and only apparently conflicting expressions of the American Socialist Party with regard to war.

At the Socialist-led New Continental Congress in Washington last May, a resolution was passed for "war against war," but in the "New Declaration of Independence" which was the manifesto of that congress, the question of war is buried in a tiny paragraph toward the end, and in this paragraph there is no word about the **next** war—only a few belated words about the **last:** "They (the "economic kings and financial barons") have forced us to bleed and die in defense of their loans and markets abroad; and to kill our fellow workers in other countries."

Who gave its indispensable help to these economic kings and barons, for that war, resolving against it, then sabotaging struggle, and finally delivering the disarmed workers over to them, if not the Socialist parties?

In the very act of resolving against war in this way, in this manifesto, the American Socialist Party is repeating its old role.

"No War Danger for America"

But the Socialists must attempt to justify before the workers the contradiction of their words against war and their refusal to **act** against war.

They do this for the United States by disarming the workers while "deploring" America's war preparations, which no one can cover up. In a leading editorial on the anniversary of the world war, "The World Tomorrow," the Socialist-edited monthly founded by Norman Thomas, brazenly declares that "sober reflection will make it clear that there is little probability that the United States will become involved in war within the immediate future. The danger is real, **but it is a decade or longer removed.**" (Our emphasis.)

In the face of the relentless economic war of all against all at the World Economic Congress, in which America and the British Empire were the chief antagonists; in the face of the louder and louder calls in the press for war against Japan; in the face of the Hugenberg memorandum calling for war on the Soviet Union; in the face of the wars already going on in the East and in South America, one side in each war supported by American imperialist interests, the Socialist Party strives to disarm the workers with talk about the "remoteness" of war for Americans.

Nothing so crass can credibly be said about the danger of war in Europe. But even here Norman Thomas, leader of the American Socialist Party, grasps a means to lull the workers' vigilance.

"Certainly the last few days have seen a great lifting of the war clouds," he writes in the New Leader on May 27. How did this happen? Norman Thomas explains: through the signing of the Four Power Pact, the Mussolini-inspired draft of a union of the four great European powers against the Soviet Union; and by the announcement of Norman Davis in behalf of President Roosevelt that America would consult with the other powers in the event of a threat to peace.

How do these events lift the war clouds?

Glorification of American Imperialism

A leading article on the front page of the same issue of the New Leader explains. Davis's statement means "that the United States would not supply materials to any nation that **was being chastised** by joint action of the powers."

This choice ray of hope for Socialists is supplemented by a glorification of American imperialism: "The United States is the strongest imperialist power in the world, and its assurance that it is interested in checking any power that may turn gangster has relieved the top-hat gentlemen."

In 1915, Morris Hillquit, a leader of the American Socialist Party, was writing about his brother Socialists who in every European country had thrown themselves into the support of their own bourgeoisie in the war like so many prostitutes:

"The Socialists have not sinned against the world. . . . The world, the world of capitalism and murder, has sinned against the Socialists and sinned against itself."

After 18 years, we find a striking repetition of this treachery in the May 13 issue of the New Leader. Although there are no war clouds, and the war clouds have lifted thanks to American imperialism, "An American Socialist in Berlin" writes there about the next war and the French Socialist Deputies' support of the French war budget:

"This was no act of treason at all. It was simply a proof that the majority of Socialist deputies now consider a strong army necessary as a defense against fascist invasion. They believe that the final victory of Socialism in France will depend on the defeat of Fascism in a war that is to be expected soon. . . .

"A War for Democracy"

"Now I should like to call the attention of all Socialists to a great difference between the last war that was supposed to make the world safe for democracy, and the war that now threatens to break over France. The essential difference is this: the World War was a struggle for export markets between capitalist nations of all political complexions. The war now threatening will be more purely political in its nature, and will be in fact a struggle in which the block of middle European dictatorships seek to extend dictatorship as a political system, by force, into the democratic countries of the West.

"The outlook is made more menacing by the fact that Russia, with its vast natural resources and manpower, lies adjacent to the dictatorships on the East . . . **All the dictatorships are brothers under the skin.** (our emphasis) and where immediate commercial interests coincide with political interests, their alliance seems practically certain.

"Against the united front of the dictatorships will stand the great democratic republic, defended, I have little doubt, by every native son, save the few and discredited Communists. . . .

"And what kind of an answer would the American people give us if we Socialists asked them to go into another European war (this time with us) to make the world safe for democracy a second time?"

Hypocritical Repudiation

The protest against this bold-faced incitement, this blood-thirsty preparation for a next war which, until it is over, will again be a "holy" war, must have aroused an immense protest among the rank and file of the Socialist Party, for the New Leader two weeks later tried to back out, saying it had "not been as carefully read as it should be."

But if we do no more than turn to the New Leader of two weeks prior to the publication of this despicable article, we find its central slogan in the May Day manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party as the **first** May Day slogan:

"Against dictatorship."

Here, as everywhere in the literature and statements of the Socialist Party we find an open attack on the Soviet Union, on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the democratic dictatorship of the broadest masses, and a defense of bourgeois democracy. Bourgeois democracy is capitalist democracy, the dictatorship under democratic forms, of the biggest capitalists over all the workers, farmers, and small property owners.

When, under the lash of the crisis and the growth of the revolutionary movement the bourgeois "democratic" dictatorship is transformed into open and bloody Fascist dictatorship, the Socialist Party lumps it with the proletarian dictatorship of the masses who are building socialism in the Soviet Union.

Socialists Vote for War

Emile Vandervelde, chairman of the Second International, repeats the theme of this war-inciting article in his latest book, in which, like every Socialist, he divides the world into two camps, "the old democracy," and the "countries without democracy" (Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union). He adds:

"It is even very doubtful whether in the **hypothetical** (our emphasis) case of a new world war Soviet Russia would be on the one side and the coalesced 'imperialist' powers on the other."

Meanwhile, in every country where they are represented in parliament, the Socialists have repeated the treachery of 1914, and voted credits for war: the Japanese Socialists, with the approval of their brothers in America and Europe, approve Japan's bloody seizure of Manchuria; the majority of the Socialist fraction in the French Chamber of Deputies approve the extraordinary war budget; a Socialist is prime minister of the British Empire.

"To Disarm, to Disrupt, to Incite"

The role of the Socialist Parties throughout the world is glaringly clear:

They disarm the workers by minimizing the danger of war.

They sabotage all real struggle against war, while mouthing pacifist phrases.

They prepare their followers for war by glorifying imperialism and attacking the Soviet Union.

In what form will they repeat their 1914 slogans of "defense of the fatherland," and "war to end war" when the next war breaks out?

All their writings make it clear. The next war is to be for them a war in defense of "democracy," of bourgeois democracy against "dictatorship,"—the dictatorship of the proletariat which is the only state form by which the workers can smash capitalism and begin the building of socialism.

One essential task of the workers in the struggle against war is to be ever vigilant and alert to discover and expose the treacherous methods by which the Socialist Party supports its own bourgeoisie and prepares for imperialist war in behalf of the ruling class.

Task of All Communist Parties.

The general tasks of all Communist Parties is the struggle against imperialist war and military intervention and in the struggle against fascism, social democracy and bourgeois pacifism which facilitate the various methods of preparing and carrying on imperialist war and military intervention against the U.S.S.R., are as follows:

a) To develop a systematic ideological struggle against chauvinism and nationalism, to carry on propaganda for real proletarian internationalism, to expose to the masses all the machinations of the foreign policy of their own bourgeoisie, to expose all the measures of the home policy of the bourgeoisie in preparation for war, to expose the production and transport of munitions for imperialist countries, to remind the masses of all the calamities of the first imperialist war, to fight tirelessly against the militarization of the schools.

—From the 12th Plenum Resolution of E. C. C. I.